YARULIN, Kh.T.

Changing oil in reducing gears of a pumping jack. Neftianik 7 no.6:14-16 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. tsekha nauchno-issledovatel'skikh proizvodstvnnykh rabot Neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Kirovneft'.
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

YARULLIN, Kh. Kh., Ye. S. MEYZEROV and A. G. KUANIN

"Experiments With Dogs."

report presented at the Conference on Influence of Ionizing Radiation upon the Higher Developed Parts of the Central Nerve System, Inst. of Higher Nervous Activity, AS USSR, 6-10 May 1958.

YARULLIN, Kh.Kh.

Correlation between neural and humoral aspects of vascular reactions in hypertension with a tendency to cerebrovascular crises. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.4:434-441 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof.N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(HYPERTENSION, physiol.
humoral & neural aspects of vasc. reactions in patients predisposed to cerebral hemorrh. (Rus))
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, physiol.
humoral & neural aspects of vasc. reactions in hypertensive patients (Rus))

YAHULLIN, Kh.Kh.

Changes in the higher nervous activity in experimental chronic radiation sickness induced by ionizing radiations. Med.rad. 4 no.12:16-21 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz radiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med.nauk I.N. Molokov) Instituta nevrologii AMN SSSR.
(RADIATION INJURY exper.)
(REFLEX CONDITIONED radiation eff.)

SHMIDT, Ye.V.; YARULLIN, Kh.Kh.

"Vascular reactivity in diseases of the central nervous system" by J. Poilici. Reviewed by E.V. Shmidt, Kh.Kh. IArullin. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 12:1680-1682 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES)
(POILICI, J.)

YARULLIN, Kh.Kh.; SOLOV'YEVA, Z.A.

Characteristics of conditioned and unconditioned vascular reflexes in acute disorders of the cerebral circulation. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.1:51-58 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)
(REFLEXES)

YARULLIN, Kh.Kh. (Moskva)

Changes in the regional blood circulation in lesions of the main vessels of the head; plethysmographic and theoencephalographic data. Klin. med. 41 no.9:61-67 S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta nevrologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR.

YARULLIN, Kh.Kh.; SOLOV'YEVA, Z.A.

Physiological characteristics of disorders of consciousness in the acute period of a cerebral insultus. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.10:1506-1514 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut nevrologii (direktor - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

YARULLIN, Kh.Kh.

Diagnosis of pathological twisting of the carotid arteries by means of rheoencephalography. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.10:1476-1483 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut nevrologii (direktor - prof. N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

YAHULLIN, K.S.

Tectonic structures of the cis-Ural fault as illustrated by modern relief. Vop. geomorf. i geol. Bashk. no.1:23-32 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Bashkiria--Geology, Structural)

YARULLIN,K.S., Cand Geol-Min Sci — (diss) "Geology and petroleum-bearing properties of Low-Permian deposits of the central part of the Pre-Ural depression." Ufa, 1959, 18 pp (Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Petroleum Chemical and Gas Industry im Acad I.M. Gubkin. Lining Geological Inst of the Bashkirskaya Affiliate of the Acad Sci USSR). 200 copies. (KL,39-59, 102)

24

YARULLIN, K.S.

Method of prospecting for oil pools in the cis-Ural trough. *Vop. geol. vost. okr. Rus. platf. i IUzh. Urala no.2:127-137* '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

YARULLIN, K.S.

Basic structural features of the central part of the Cis-Ural trough. Vop. geol. vost. okr. Rus. platf. i IUzh. Urala no.4:103-122 '59. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Structural)

OVANESOV, G.P.; YARULLIN, K.S.

Oil field prospecting in Bashkiria. Vop.geol.vost.okr.Rus. platf.i IUzh.Urala no.6:17-33 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)

OVANESOV, G.P.; YARULLIN, K.S.

Connection between oil pools and coal deposits in the lower Carboniferous of northwestern Bashkiria. Vop.geol.vost.okr. Rus.platf.i IUzh.Ura.a no.6:75-84 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)
(Bashkiria--Coal geology)

KARIMOV, A.K.; YARULLIN, K.S.

Changes in the properties of lower Permain oils in the cis-Ural trough. Vop.geol.vost.okr.Rus.platf. i IUzh. Urala no.6:89-98 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

YARULLIN, K.S.

Characteristics of the distribution of petroleum and gas deposits in the cis-Ural downwarping. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:189-192 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gorno-geologicheskiy institut Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)
(Bashkiria--Gas, Natural--Geology)

OVANESOV, G.P.; YARULLIN, K.S.

Alteration of oil properties in Paleozoic sediments of Bashkiria.
Sov.geol. 5 no.9:87-101 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Bashkiria—Petroleum geology)

L 46712-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6023027 SOURCE CODE: UR/0166/66/000/002/0041/0046

AUTHOR: Adirovich, E. I.; Lumezhev, S. P.; Yarullina, F. S.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UzSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Phasometric device for the determination of effective cross sections for local centers in a doped photoconductor

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Ser fiz-matem n, no. 2, 1966, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductor, infrared quantum generator, relaxation process, phase shift analysis, CURRENT CARRIER, CAPTURE CROSS SECTION

ABSTRACT: An experimental setup for determining the relaxation time τ for the capture of current carriers in a doped photoconductive semiconductor is described. This characteristic time can be used to determine the effective capture cross section for current carriers by local doping centers in the semiconductor. The measurement of τ is accomplished by means of phase locked detection of the signal from the sample, the illumination of which is interrupted by a chopper. The essential purpose of the article is to describe in detail a method and a practical experimental arrangement for the determination of τ using a phase locked detection system. Spurious phase shift is eliminated by a calibration in which the infrared source and the semiconductor are replaced by a lamp and photomultiplier, respectively. An uncalibrated phase shift ampli-

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ACC NR: AP6023027

fier is adjusted so that the output of the system is nulled. The lamp and photomultiplier are then replaced by the infrared source and photoconductor. A calibrated phase shift amplifier is then used to null the signal again, giving a measurement of the phase shift in the photoconductor. The equipment described will measure relaxation times in the range 10^{-3} to 10^{-6} seconds. Hence for materials with a carrier concentration of 10^{12} cm^{-3} an effective capture cross section of 10^{-16} to 10^{-13} cm^2 can be measured. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,09/ SUBM DATE: 24Jul65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 004

CHILIKINA, Lidiya Nikolayevna; SHIFFERS, Yevgeniya Vladimirovna, doktor biol. nauk. Prinimala uchastiye: VOLKOVA, I.I.; YARULLINA, N.A.; PETROVICHEVA, O.L., red. izd-va; GALIGANOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Map of the vegetation of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.] Karta rastitel'nosti Dagestanskoi ASSR. Otv. red. E.V.Shiffers. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Daghestan--Phytogeography--Maps)

YARULLINA, Nina Alekseyevna; LIPATKIN, A., red.

[Food and spice plants in Daghestan] Pishchevye i prianopishchevye rasteniia Dagestana. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 72 p. (MIRA 18:12)

YARULLINA, R. K.

Surgical treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremities. (MIRA 15:2)
Vest. khir. no.2:65-69 '62.

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A. V. Smirnov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(VARIX)

YARUNIN, A. (g.Kaluga)

Raise the level of industrial management. Prom.koop.no.8:9 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Sekretar' Priekskogo rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
(Kaluga--Cooperative societies)

Yarunin, A.M.

KAN, Savoliy Nakhimovich; SVERDLOV, Iosif Abramovich; ODINOKOV, Yu.G., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk prof., retsenzent; CHEREMUKHIN, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk prof., retsenzent; YARUNIN, A.M., inzh., red.; SHEYNFAYN, L.I., izdatel'skiy red.; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Designing airplanes for strength] Raschet samoleta na prochnost'. Izd. 4., perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1958. 291 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Airplanes--Design and construction)

YARUNIN, B.P.

AID P - 4641

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - air navigation

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 7/26

Author : Yarunin, B. P., Lt.Col., Candid. of tech. sci.

Title : The use of radio bearing-course indicator

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 5, 34-38, My 1956

Abstract : The use of a combined course and radio bearing indicator is described in detail. Nine sketches. The article is of informative value.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BOGDANOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich; VINOGRADOV, Rostislav Ivanovich; MIRTOV, Konstantin Dmitriyevich; KHAZANOV, Kh.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; YAKUNIN, A.M., inzh., red.; BELYAYEVA, L.A., izdat.red.; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Collection of problems on the design and strength of airplanes] Sbornik zadach po konstruktsii i prochnosti samoletov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1959. 230 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Aeronautics--Problems, exercises, etc.)
(Airplanes--Design and construction)

L 02511-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6015964 SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/65/000/012/0059/0059

JD

AUTHOR: Alabuzhev, P. M.; Bondarev, V. V.; Kopeykin, G. F.; Trus', A. M.; Yarunov, A.M.

TITLE: Calculating the durability of cylindrical coil springs in impact-action machines

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Abs. 12.48.486

REF SOURCE: Sb. dokl. k Novosib. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po mashinostr. Ch. 2. Novosibirsk, 1964, 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: helical spring, impact strength, durability

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for calculating the durability of cylindrical coil springs. The method is based on the energy theory for loss of work capacity of a spring under rotating loading. A formula is given for preliminary determination of the service life to destruction of a spring in impact-action machines. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

UDC: 621-272.2.001.24

Card 1/1 egh

ALABUZHEV, P.M., prof.; BONDAREV, V.V., inzh.; ZUYEV, A.K., inzh.; KOPEYKIN, G.F., inzh.; TRUS', A.M., inzh.; YARUNOV, A.M., inzh.

Dynamic strength of springs in impact action machines. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 7 no.12:58-64 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.

ALABUZHEV, P.M.; ZUYEV, A.K.; YARUNOV, A.M.

Increasing the efficiency of a displaced cam gear at a constant zero angle of pressure. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.6 Ser. tekh. nauk no.2: 99-103 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut.

L 35487-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007336 S/0288/64/000/003/0061/0066

AUTHOR: Albuzhev, P.M.; Kopeykin, G.F.; Kuz'menko, Yu. P.; Cheshev, V.F.; Yarunov, A.M.

TITLE: A study of torque meters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1964, 61-66

TOPIC TAGS: spring potentiometer, torque meter, capacitance torque meter, tensometric torque meter

ABSTRACT: Modern technology usually employs three methods for the measurement of torque: a. breaking, b. reactive moments transmitted to the stator of the motor, and c. deformations of links which transmit the moment. Many practical devices utilize electrical elements. The authors concentrated their study on the tensometric and capacitative meters (with appropriate amplifiers) for the registration of torques on the shaft of the impact unit of an electromechanical hammer. Tests showed that the tensometric meters did not supply satisfactory records of either the active or the reactive moments (the vibrations of the electric motor, hammer recoil and the passage of shock waves through the shaft cause distortions in the oscillograms). Capacitative meters virtually

Card 1/2

L 35487-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5007836

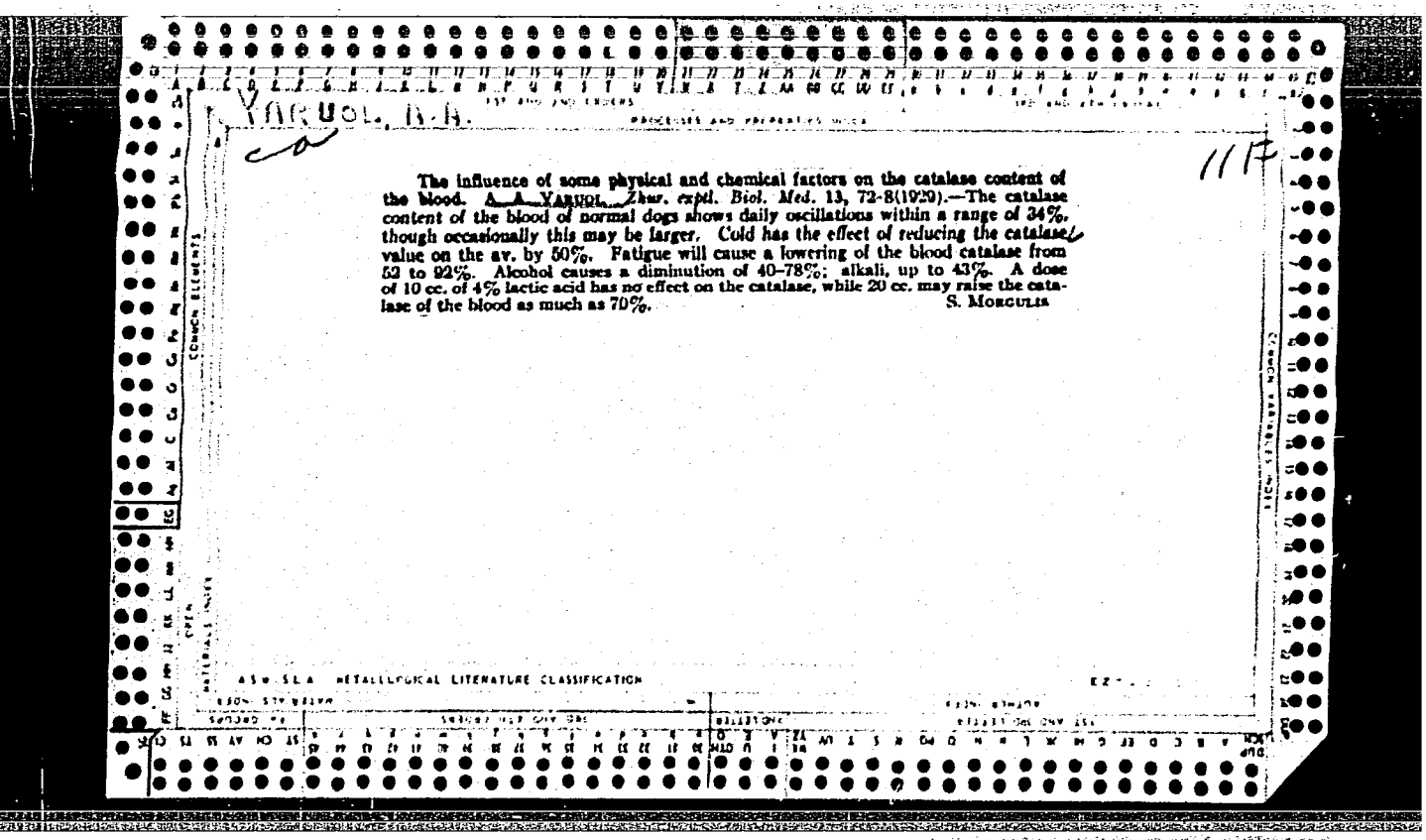
results for the same reasons. However, a four-contact spring-potentiometric meter developed by the authors at the Laboratoriya teoreticheskoy mekhaniki (Laboratory of theoretical mechanics) of the Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Novosibirsk electrical engineering institute) and described earlier (Patent No. 3722[illegible] of [illegible] May [illegible] issued by the Komitet po delam izobreteniy i otkrytiy pri sovete Ministrov SSSR (Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Council of Ministers, SSSR)) supplies satisfactory results since it actually reacts to the recoil of the impact unit and to the passage of shock waves through the shaft. This meter does not need any amplifiers and may be used for the study of other mechanisms and machines operating with vibrational and pulsed loads. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Novosibirsk Electrical Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2



YARUSOL, A. A.

117

The influence of some physical and chemical factors on the catalase content of the blood. A. A. YARUSOL. *Zhur. exptl. Biol. Med.* 13, 72-8(1929).—The catalase content of the blood of normal dogs shows daily oscillations within a range of 34%, though occasionally this may be larger. Cold has the effect of reducing the catalase value on the av. by 50%. Fatigue will cause a lowering of the blood catalase from 52 to 92%. Alcohol causes a diminution of 40–78%; alkali, up to 43%. A dose of 10 cc. of 4% lactic acid has no effect on the catalase, while 20 cc. may raise the catalase of the blood as much as 70%. S. MORGULIS

ASW SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YARUS, A.

An instructive meeting. Sov. profsoiuzy 16 no.24:54-55 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)
(Nikolayev Province--Food industry) (Trade unions)

YARUSHAVICHUS, I., master sporta, absolyutnyy chempion SSSR

From the troposphere to the stratosphere! Kryl. rod. 15 no.7:22-24 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 36191-66 EWT(c)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AP6011440 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/004/0608/0616

AUTHOR: Yarushek, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Discernibility of signals received in noise

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 608-616

TOPIC TAGS: signal reception, signal noise separation, radar signal analysis

ABSTRACT: A new criterion is suggested which permits characterizing, by one numerical quantity, the discernibility of any pair out of many signals, on the basis of known conditional laws of distribution of receiver output signals. Independent of a-priori probabilities of signals, this criterion is named the "mutual coefficient of connectedness" (mcc) and is defined as: $\mu_{ij} = \int_r [W(X/S_i)W(X/S_j)]^{1/2} dX$, where X is

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.391.161

L 36191-66
ACC NR: AP6011440

the signal-noise mixture, $W(X/S_i)$ is the conditional law of distribution, Γ is the region of existence of X, functions $W^{1/2}(X/S_i)$ and $W(X/S_j)$ are vectors of infinite-dimensional linear space. The mcc is equal to the cosine of the angle between the above vectors and, hence, can serve as a measure of orthogonality of the conditional distribution laws $W(X/S_i$ and $W(X/S_j)$. Properties of mcc are investigated, and variation of signal discernibility, upon arbitrary transformations of the signal-noise mixture, is considered. Formulas for mcc are developed for these two practical cases: (1) Discerning two signals with a white normal additive noise as a background, and (2) Discerning two signals on the basis of n statistically independent m-level-quantized readings. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 48 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17, 09 / SUBM DATE: 04Jan65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 //LP

MLEZIVA, I.; YARUSHEK, Ya.

Production of thixotropic alkyd resins. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:12-17 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol i lakov i Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, Pardubitse, Chekhoslovatskaya SSR.

(Resins, Synthetic)

S/081/61/000/024/079/086
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Mleziva, I., Yarushek, Ya.

TITLE: Production of thixotropic alkyd resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 565, abstract 24P290 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 2, 1961, 12 - 17)

TEXT: The properties of thixotropic alkyd resins were found to depend on several factors: combination conditions (temperature and duration of treatment), alkyd resin composition (fatness, structure of multivalent alcohol), amount and type of the polyamide resin, concentration of thixotropic alkyd resin solutions, (optimal concentration 50%), and type of the solvent (white spirit with minimum content of aromatic hydrocarbons). The degree of thixotropy decreases with increasing acid number of the alkyd resin and with the use of polyamide resin with low molecular weight and high amine numbers. The optimum addition of polyamide resin for the production of not flowing down 30 - 50μ thick varnish and paint coatings is 3%. Thixotropy of alkyd resins obtained by mixing the solutions of

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S/081/61/000/024/079/086
B101/B110

Production of thixotropic...

thixotropic alkyd resins with high polyamide resin content with pure alkyd resin solutions, was lower than in thixotropic alkyd resins obtained by combining alkyd resin with polyamide resin at the same ratio by heating. It is shown that no differences exist in the physicomechanical properties of thixotropic alkyd resin and alkyd resin films before and after aging by light (50-hr irradiation with UV light) except the loss in luster which in tests under atmospheric conditions and in the "vezero-meter" was higher for thixotropic alkyd resins than for alkyd resins. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YARUSHEVICH, A.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad, ul. Marata, d.3, kv. 8)

Significance of plethysmographic data in preoperative evaluation of reactivity of the organism; preliminary communication. Vest.khir. 75 no.3:80-87 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz 2-y fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (nach.-prof. P. A. Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE,
preop. plethysmography, determ. of reactivity of organism)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY,
preop., determ. of reactivity of organism)

YARUSHEVICH, A.D.

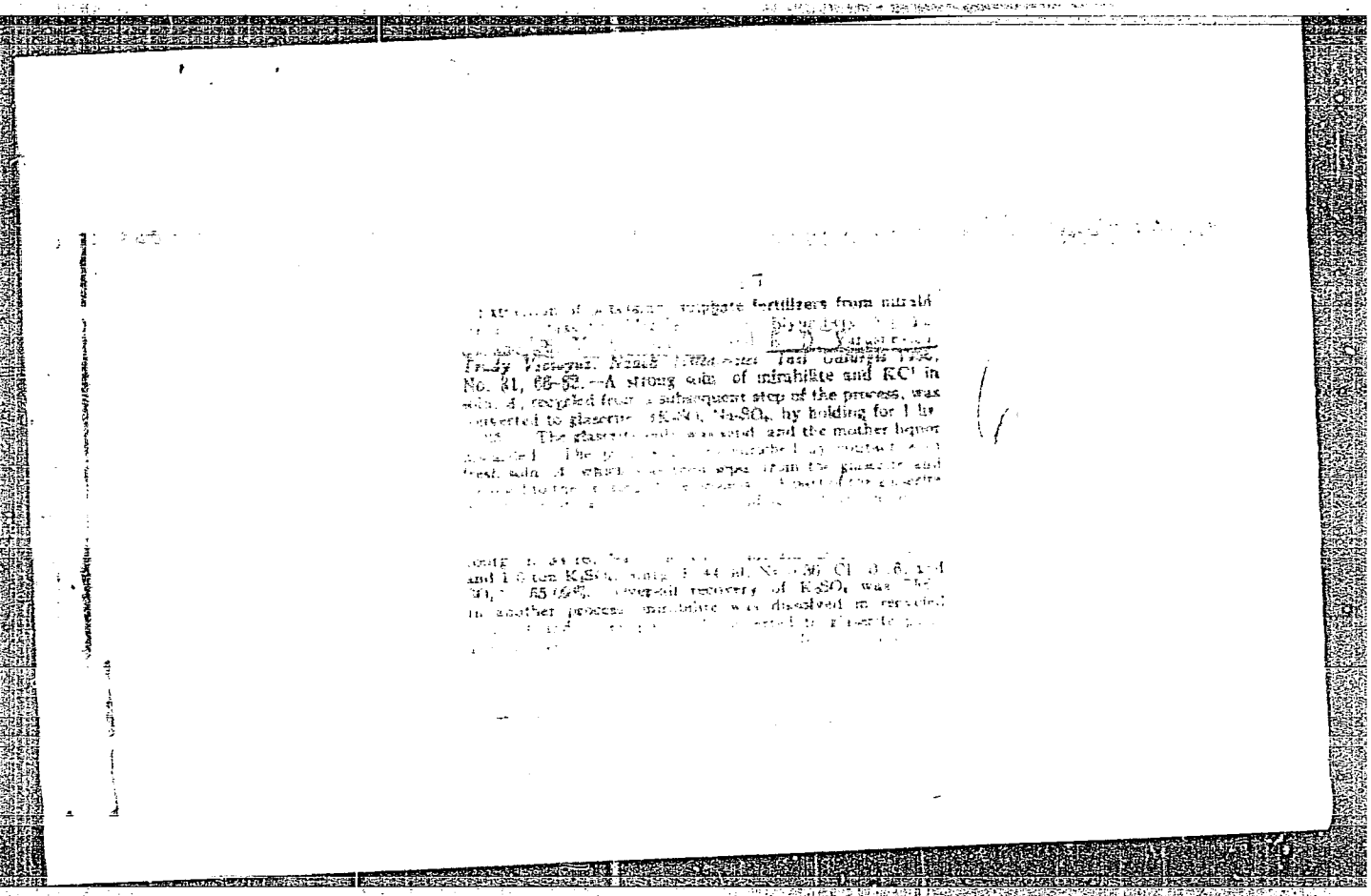
Intratracheal ether anesthesia in operations on the lungs during radiation sickness. Vest. khir. 84 no.5:87-92 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(LUNGS—SURGERY) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

YARUSHEVICH, A.D., kand.med.nauk

Immediate and late results of treatment in actinomycosis. (MIRA 14:3)
Khirurgiia 37 no.3:16-23 Mr '61.

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No.1 (nach. - prof. P.A. Kupriyanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (LUNGS--DISEASES)



YARUSHIN, G.M.

PINKHASIK, M.I., professor; FRANTSEVA, N.I.; KOLOSOVA, A.M.; YELOKHINA, N.P.; SHEFER, M.Z.; YARUSHIN, G.M., glavnyy vrach.

Para-aminosalicylic acid in combined therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis in children. Probl.tub. no.3:88-89 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy gorodskoy detskiy tuberkuleznyy sanatoriy No.1. (Bones--Tuberculosis) (Joints--Tuberculosis) (Para-aminosalicylic acid)

NURMANOV, Allaniyaz Nurmanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; YARUSHIN, I.P., red.; BORISOV, N.V., tekhred.

[Deformation of the bed of irrigation canals in light soils] Deformatsiia rusel orositel'nykh kanalov v legkikh gruntakh. Nukus, Karakalpakskoe gos.izd-vo, 1959. 142 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Irrigation canals and flumes)

MENIAKHMETOV, Gennadiy Zakiyevich; YARUSHIN, I.P., red.;
SAPARNIYAZOV, N., tekhn. red.

[Present state and prospects for development of the production of building materials in the Karakalpak S.S.R.] Sovremennoe sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia proizvodstva stroitel'nykh materialov v Kara-Kalpakskoi ASSR. Nukus, Karakalpakskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 81 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Kara-Kalpak S.S.R.--Building materials industry)

YARUSHIN, M. I.

36765. O razvitii risoseyaniya v nizov'yakh r. Kuban'. Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1949, No. 5, c. 36-40

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

YARUSHIN, M. (I.)

Cement - Testing

GOST 310-51: Cement Methods of physical and mechanical testing Gidr. i mel 4 No.3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

YARUSHIN, M.I.

Excavating Machinery

Raising the productivity of dragline-excavators in irrigation construciton, Gidr. i mel., 4 no. 4 '52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KANATOV, O. B.; YARUSHIN, M. I. Engs.

Canals - Kuban' Valley

Mechanization of earthwork during the construction of the Kuban' - Yegorlyk irrigation system. Gidr. i mel 4, no. 8, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

YARUSHIN, M. [illegible]

Water Storage

Control of water loss through seepage. Kolkh. proviz. 12 no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KUSHNAREV, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YARUSHIN, M.I., inzhener.

Control of water filtration from channels by discharge of explosives. Gidr.stroi.25 no.6:33-36 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Soil percolation) (Soil stabilization)

YAKUSHIN, M.I.

OFFENGENDEN, Samuil Rafailovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PANADIADI, A.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; TROMBACHEV, S.P., inzhener, [deceased]; YAKUSHIN, M.I., inzhener; KREMENETSKIY, N.D. kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAGAN, G.S., inzhener; NIKOLAYEV, I.G., inzhener; TRUBACHEVA, Ye.G., kul'turtekhnik; SHKLYAREVSKIY, A.I., redaktor; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Operation of irrigation and drainage systems] Ekspluatatsiia gidromeliorativnykh sistem. Pod red.S.R. Offengendena. Moskva, Gos.izdvo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956. 535 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Irrigation) (Drainage)

YARUSHIN, M.I.

99-3-6/7

SUBJECT: USSR/Canal Building.

AUTHOR: Yarushin, M.I., Engineer

TITLE: Valuable Manual (Tsennoye posobiye)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya, 1957, # 3, pp 52-54, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: "Typical Schemes of Execution of Earth Work at Canal Building" (tipoviye skhemy proizvodstva zemlyanykh rabot pri stroitel' stve kanalov) published by GIPROVODKHOZ is a valuable aid for all persons engaged in planning and building of canals, and is apt to increase the efficiency of work and lower costs of construction. The manual contains 37 schematic drawings, containing typical solutions for the development of irrigation and drainage ditches of various dimensions, whereby average soil and normal moisture conditions are assumed. The schematic drawings show in detail conditions for the construction of irrigation ditches with the aid of fills, and supply precise directions for the application of ditchers, graders and miniature excavators.

~~Card 1/2~~

OFFENGENDEN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; PANADIADI, A.D., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; YARUSHIN, M.I., inzh. Prinimala uchastiye TRUBACHEVA, Ye.G., kul'turtekhnik. ZUYEVA, K.A., red.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Practical work for a course in the operation of irrigation and drainage systems] Prakticheskie raboty po kursu ekspluatatsii gidromeliorativnykh sistem. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 270 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Drainage) (Irrigation)

OFFENGENDEN, S.R.; PANADIADI, A.D.; YARUSHIN, M.I.; YELIZAVETSKAYA, G.V., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Operation of irrigation and drainage systems]Ekspluatatsiia gidromeliorativnykh sistem. 2. izd. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 494 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Irrigation) (Drainage)

ROGOVSKIY, T.T.; POZDIN, V.A.; YARUSHIN, M.I. Prinimal uchastiye
ZHEREBTSOV, V.V.; YELIZAVETSKAYA, G.V., red.

[Mechanization, organization, and production in hydraulic engineering] Mekhanizatsiia, organizatsiia i proizvodstvo gidrotekhnicheskikh rabot. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 518 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

YARUSHIN, Yu.G., inzh.-marksheyder

Results of profiling the No.12 "Vostochnaia-Baturinskaia" mine.
Ugol' 39 no.1:42-45 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

57-28-4-12/39

AUTHORS: Balygin, I. Ye., Yarushkin, V. D.

TITLE: The Influence of the Electrode Material and of the Field Shape Upon the Breakdown Voltage of Ceramic Dielectrics (Vliyaniye materiala elektrodov i formy polya na probivnuyu napryazhennost' keramicheskikh dielektrikov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol.28, Nr 4, pp.761-766 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following ceramic dielectrics were investigated here: Ultraporcelain (UF-46), Radioporcelain, steatite (B-17), Tikond T-80, Tikond T-150 and the Seignette-electric material T-7500. It is shown: 1) The breakdown voltage of ultra-porcelain and Tikon T-80 with electrodes of burnt-in platinum and silver as well of copper applied in a chemical way depends on the electrode-material. The highest breakdown-voltages are obtained in samples with electrodes of burnt-in platinum. 2) The degree of this dependence is determined by the temperature of the surrounding medium as well as by the chemical composition of the ceramics and by their

Card 1/2

The Influence of the Electrode Material and of the Field Shape Upon the Breakdown Voltage of Ceramic Dielectrics

structure. 3) The breakdown-voltage in electrodes of pressed-on silver tips and surface is higher than in the case of two surfaces of burnt-in silver. 4) In the case of negative pressed-on tips of different metals and a positive surface of burnt-in silver the breakdown-voltages of the ceramic samples is practically independent of the material of the tip. No dependence on the polarity of the tip in the breakdown-voltage is observed either. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1957

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, Z.M.; MIRSKIY, R.V.; YARUSHKINA, A.A.

Determination of bivalent and trivalent iron in difficultly decomposed rocks. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.7:856-858 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.

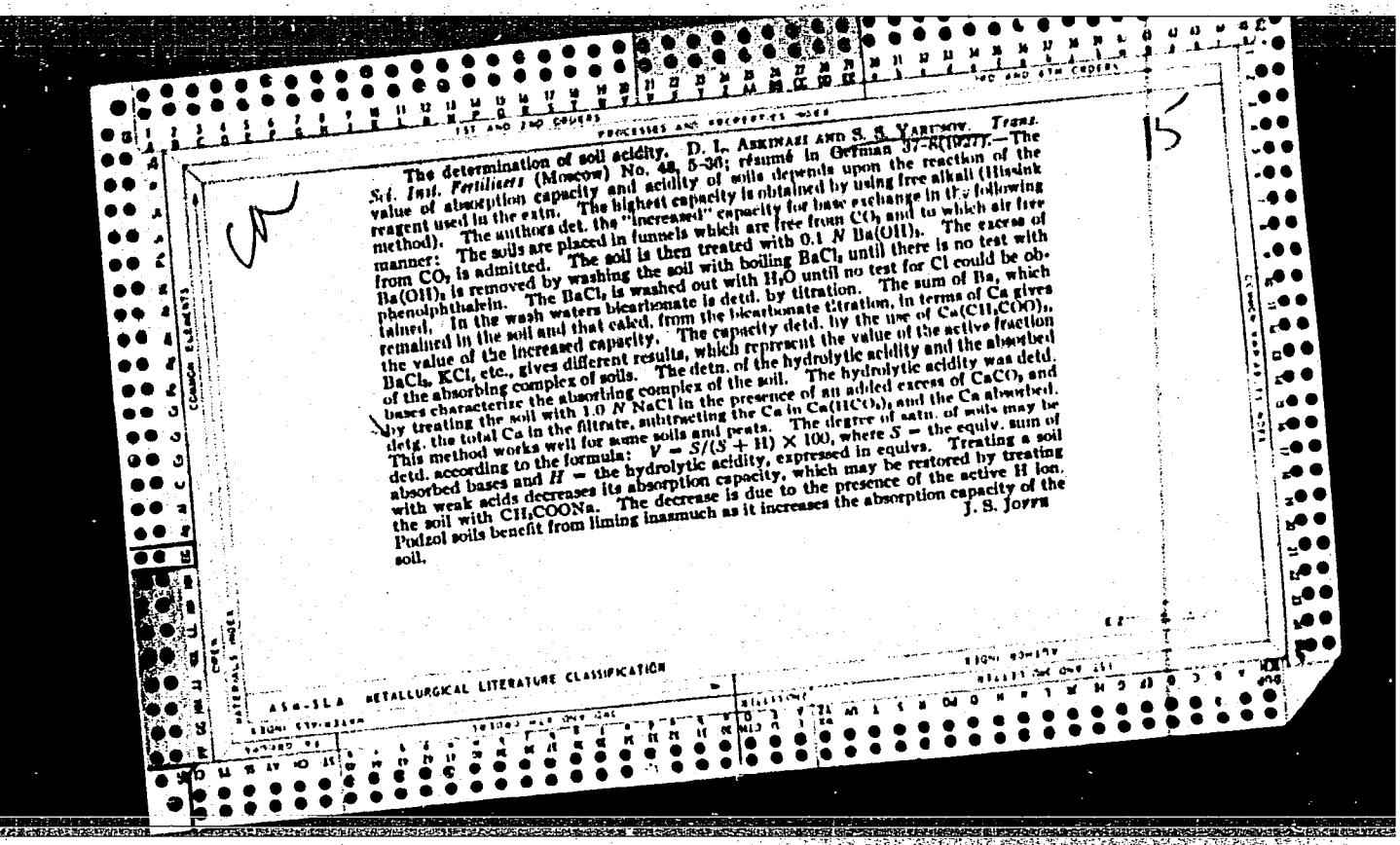
MIKHAYLOVA, Z.M.; MIRSKIY, R.V.; YARUSHKINA, A.A.

Determination of the forms of iron in difficultly decomposable rocks containing pyrites. Zav.lab. 30 no.4:407-408 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kuybyshevskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.

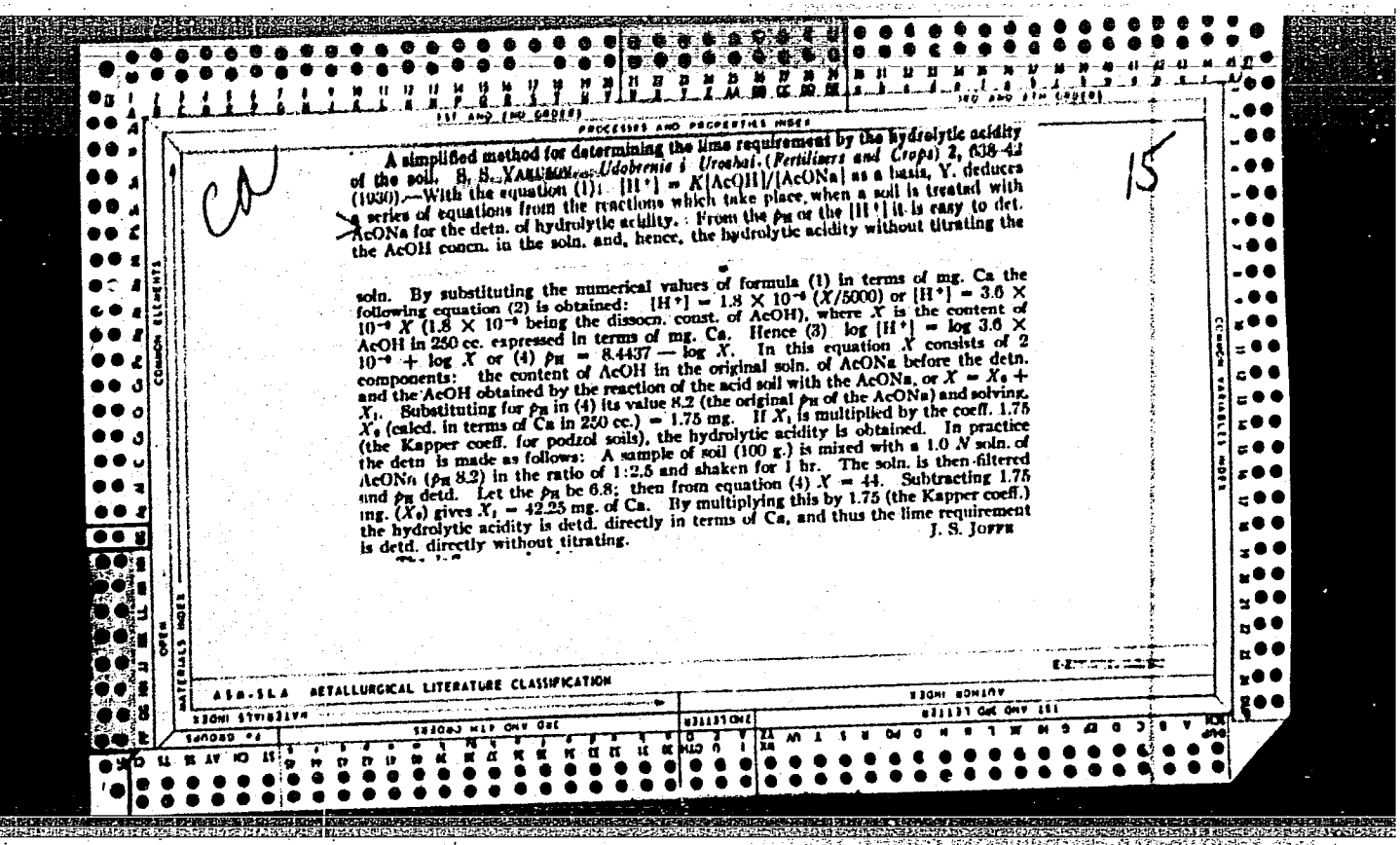
YARUSHINA, M.A.

Acquainting students with the mutual influence of atoms in molecules during the study of inorganic and organic chemistry. Khim. v shkole 18 no.4:32-39 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)



The determination of soil acidity. D. L. Askinazi and S. S. Yarilsov. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers* (Moscow) No. 48, 5-36; résumé in German 37-8(1927).—The value of absorption capacity and acidity of soils depends upon the reaction of the reagent used in the extn. The highest capacity is obtained by using free alkali (Hissink method). The authors det. the "increased" capacity for base exchange in the following manner: The soils are placed in funnels which are free from CO_2 and to which air free from CO_2 is admitted. The soil is then treated with 0.1 *N* $Ba(OH)_2$. The excess of $Ba(OH)_2$ is removed by washing the soil with boiling $BaCl_2$ until there is no test with phenolphthalein. The $BaCl_2$ is washed out with H_2O until no test for Cl could be obtained. In the wash waters bicarbonate is detd. by titration. The sum of Ba, which remained in the soil and that calcd. from the bicarbonate titration, in terms of $Ca(CH_3COO)_2$, the value of the increased capacity. The capacity detd. by the use of $Ca(CH_3COO)_2$, $BaCl_2$, KCl, etc., gives different results, which represent the value of the active fraction of the absorbing complex of soils. The detn. of the hydrolytic acidity and the absorbed bases characterize the absorbing complex of the soil. The hydrolytic acidity was detd. by treating the soil with 1.0 *N* NaCl in the presence of an added excess of $CaCO_3$ and detg. the total Ca in the filtrate, subtracting the Ca in $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ and the Ca absorbed. This method works well for some soils and peats. The degree of satn. of soils may be detd. according to the formula: $V = S/(S + H) \times 100$, where S = the equiv. sum of absorbed bases and H = the hydrolytic acidity, expressed in equivs. Treating a soil with weak acids decreases its absorption capacity, which may be restored by treating the soil with CH_3COONa. The decrease is due to the presence of the active H ion. Podzol soils benefit from liming inasmuch as it increases the absorption capacity of the soil.

J. S. Joffe

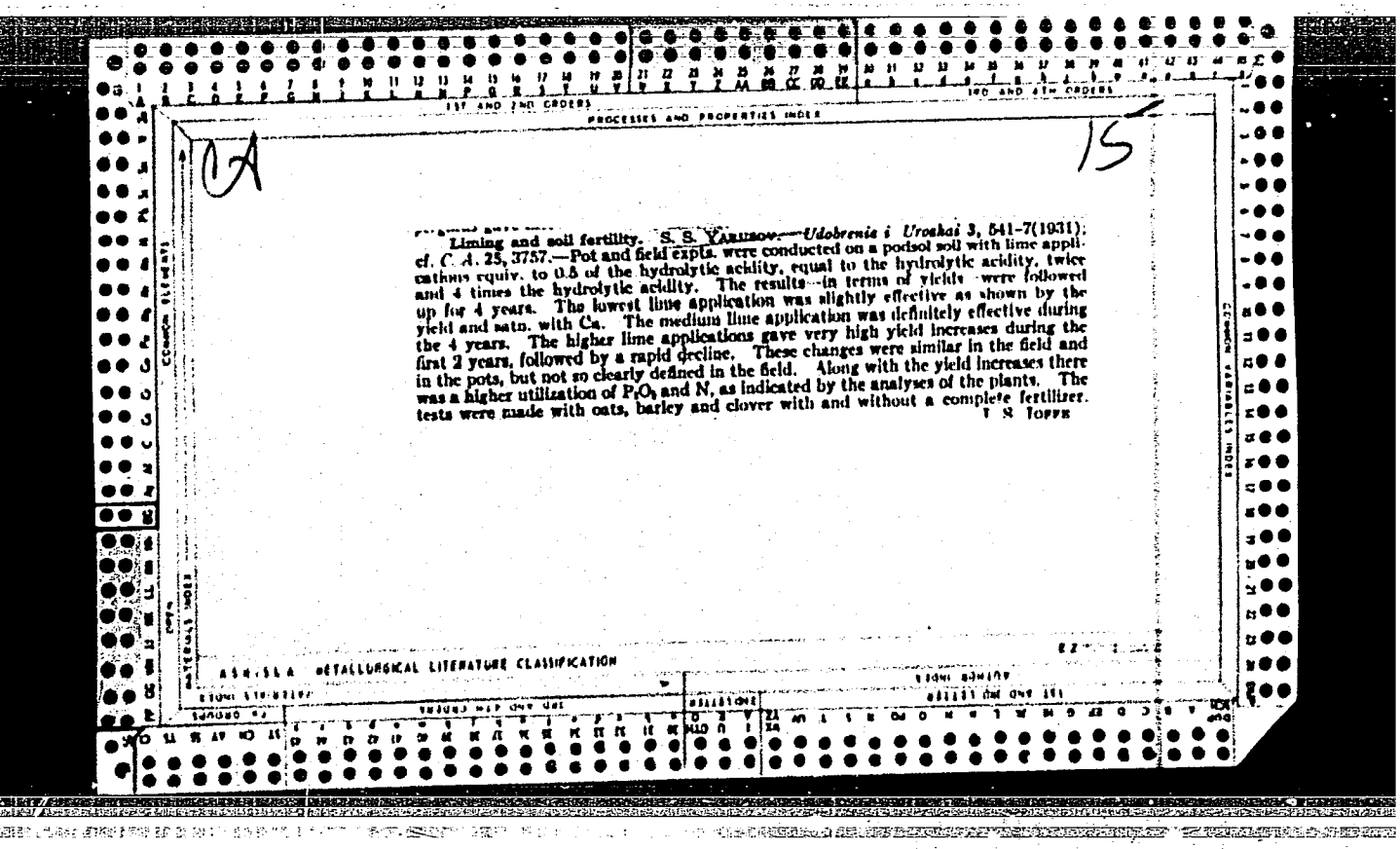


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A simplified method for determining the lime requirement by the hydrolytic acidity of the soil. S. S. Yarilov. *Udobrenie i Urozhai.* (*Fertilizers and Crops*) 2, 638-43 (1930).—With the equation (1): $[H^+] = K[AcOH]/[AcONa]$ as a basis, Y. deduces a series of equations from the reactions which take place when a soil is treated with AcONa for the detn. of hydrolytic acidity. From the p_H or the $[H^+]$ it is easy to det. the AcOH concn. in the soln. and, hence, the hydrolytic acidity without titrating the soln. By substituting the numerical values of formula (1) in terms of mg. Ca the following equation (2) is obtained: $[H^+] = 1.8 \times 10^{-9} (X/5000)$ or $[H^+] = 3.6 \times 10^{-9} X$ (1.8×10^{-9} being the dissocn. const. of AcOH), where X is the content of AcOH in 250 cc. expressed in terms of mg. Ca. Hence (3) $\log [H^+] = \log 3.6 \times 10^{-9} + \log X$ or (4) $p_H = 8.4437 - \log X$. In this equation X consists of 2 components: the content of AcOH in the original soln. of AcONa before the detn. and the AcOH obtained by the reaction of the acid soil with the AcONa, or $X = X_0 + X_1$. Substituting for p_H in (4) its value 8.2 (the original p_H of the AcONa) and solving, X_0 (calcd. in terms of Ca in 250 cc.) = 1.75 mg. If X_1 is multiplied by the coeff. 1.75 (the Kapper coeff. for podzol soils), the hydrolytic acidity is obtained. In practice the detn is made as follows: A sample of soil (100 g.) is mixed with a 1.0 N soln. of AcONa (p_H 8.2) in the ratio of 1:2.5 and shaken for 1 hr. The soln. is then filtered and p_H detd. Let the p_H be 6.8; then from equation (4) $X = 44$. Subtracting 1.75 mg. (X_0) gives $X_1 = 42.25$ mg. of Ca. By multiplying this by 1.75 (the Kapper coeff.) the hydrolytic acidity is detd. directly in terms of Ca, and thus the lime requirement is detd. directly without titrating.

J. S. Joffe

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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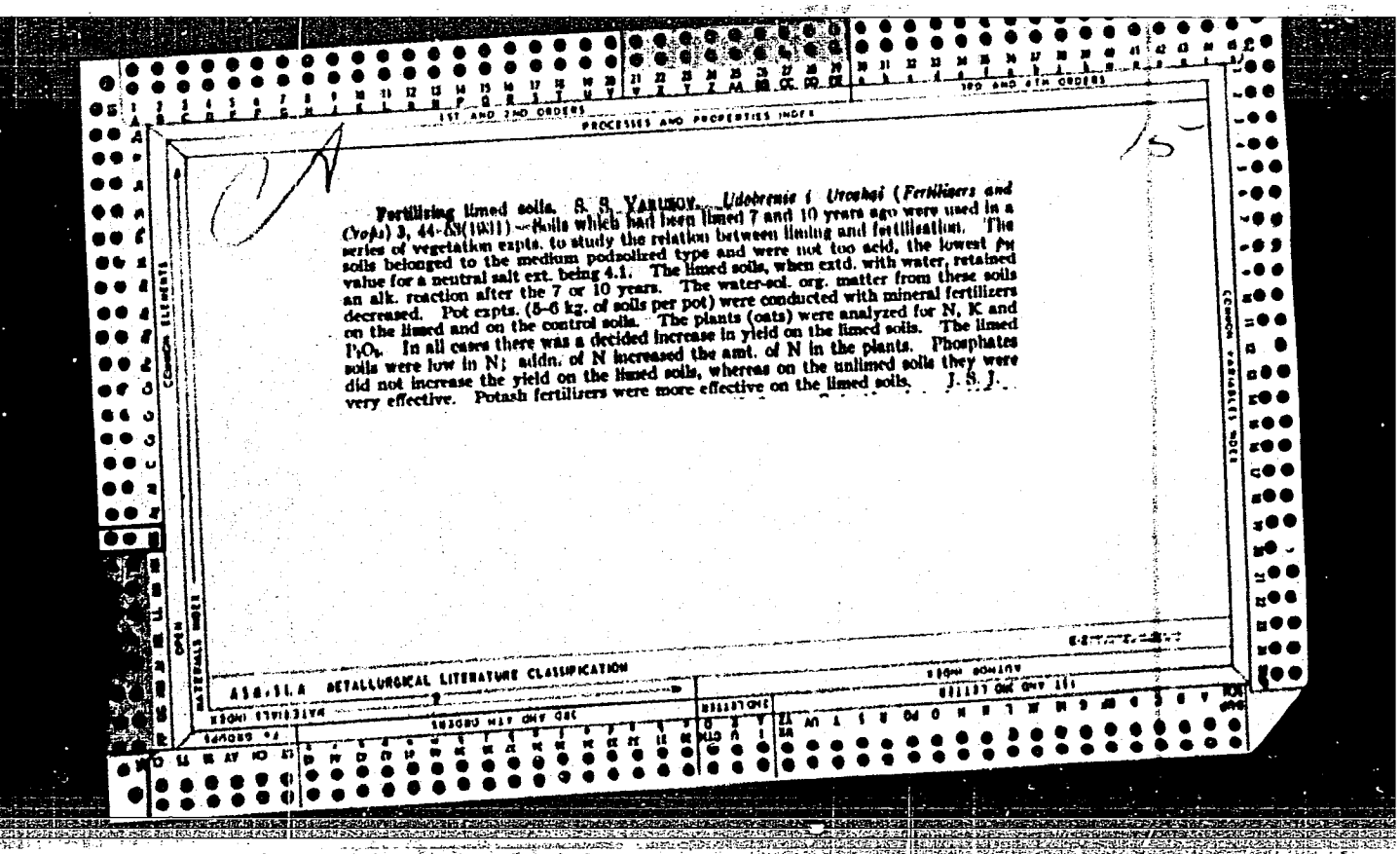
Liming and soil fertility. S. S. Yarilnov.—*Udobrenia i Urozhai* 3, 541-7(1931); cf. *C. A.* 25, 3757.—Pot and field expts. were conducted on a podsol soil with lime applications equiv. to 0.5 of the hydrolytic acidity, equal to the hydrolytic acidity, twice and 4 times the hydrolytic acidity. The results—in terms of yields—were followed up for 4 years. The lowest lime application was slightly effective as shown by the yield and satn. with Ca. The medium lime application was definitely effective during the 4 years. The higher lime applications gave very high yield increases during the first 2 years, followed by a rapid decline. These changes were similar in the field and in the pots, but not so clearly defined in the field. Along with the yield increases there was a higher utilization of P_2O_5 and N, as indicated by the analyses of the plants. The tests were made with oats, barley and clover with and without a complete fertilizer.

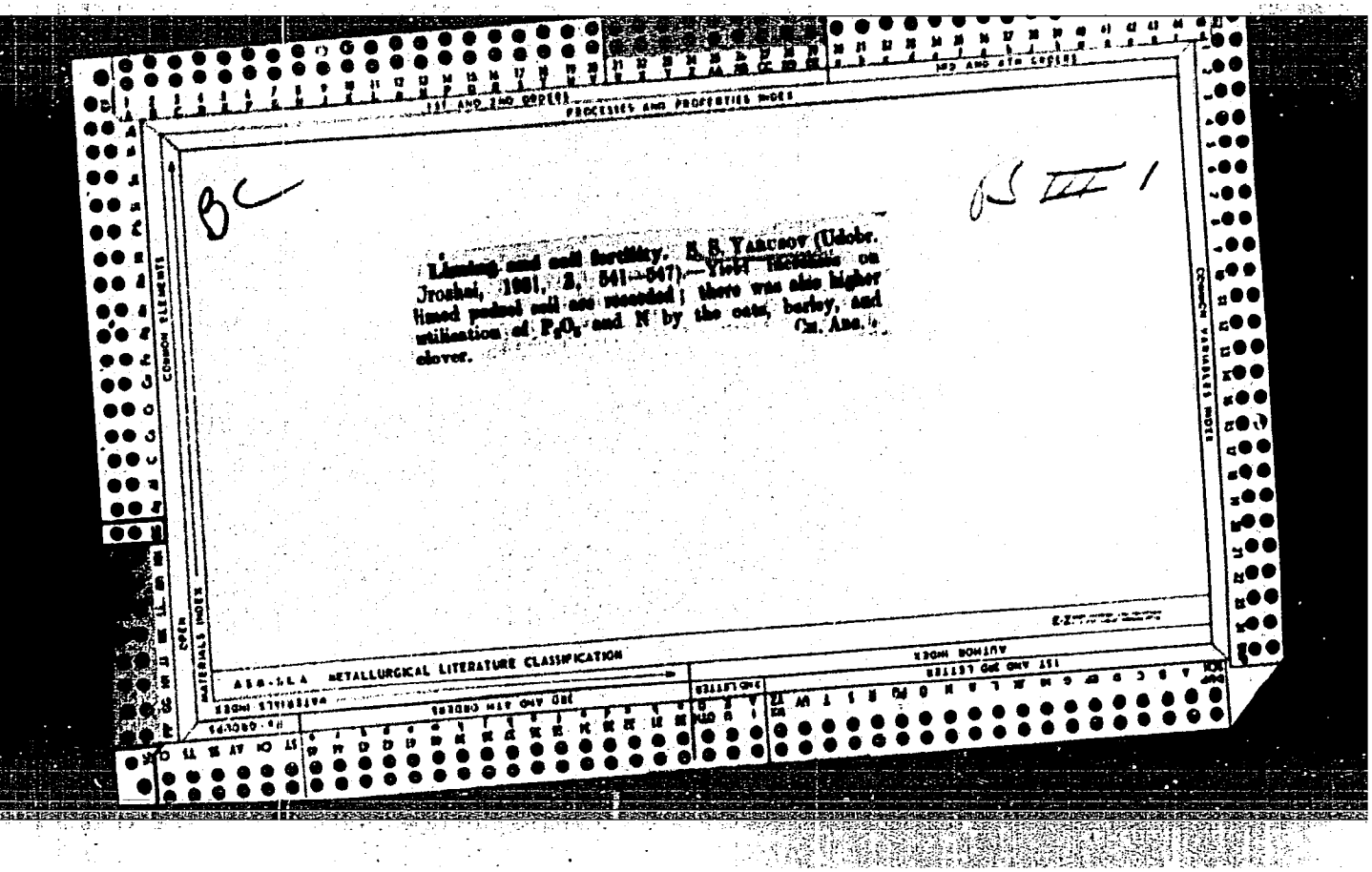
T. S. Topper

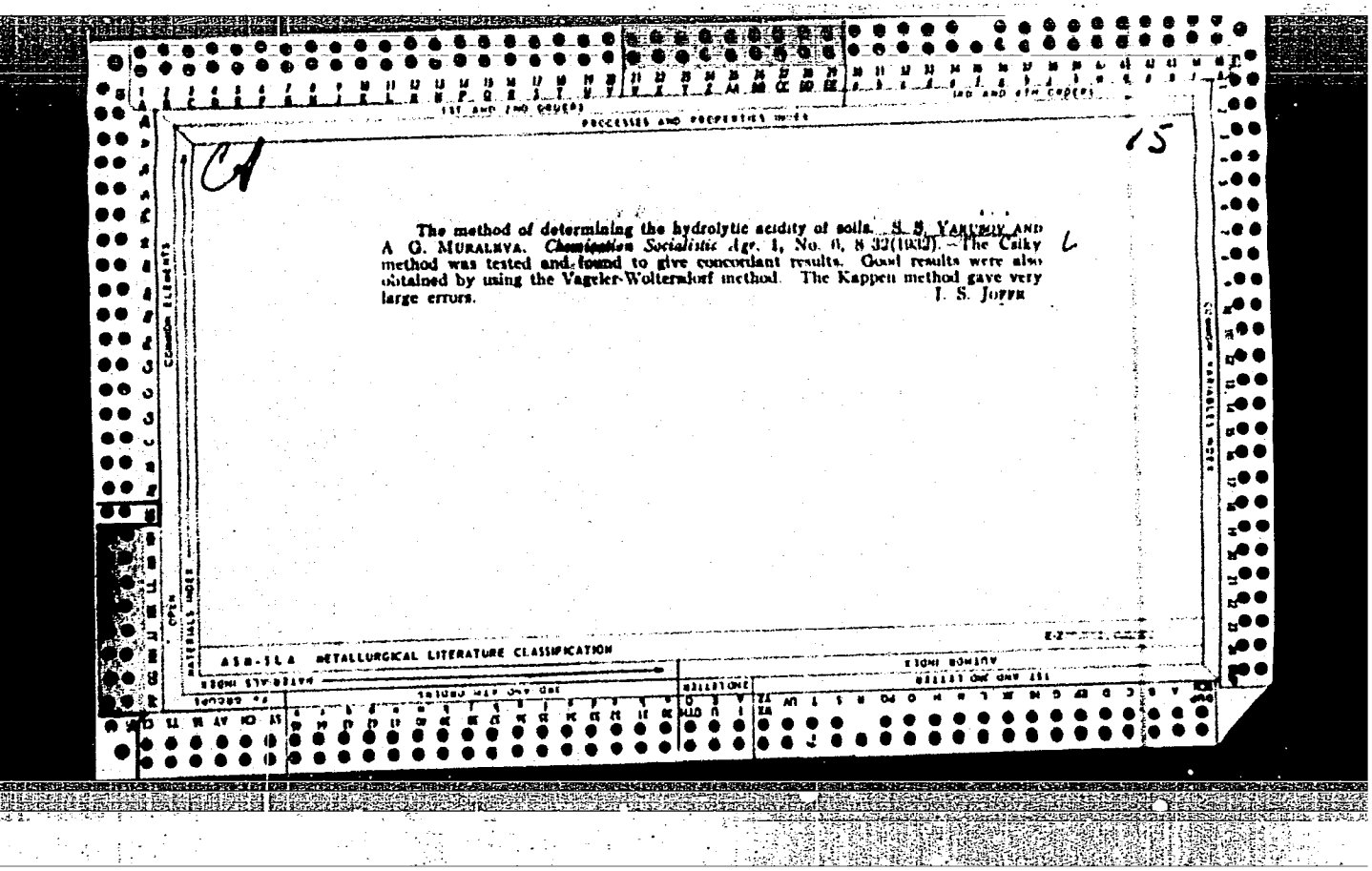


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Fertilising limed soils. S. S. Yarilov. *Udobrenie i Urozhai* (*Fertilizers and Crops*) 3, 44-53(1941).—Soils which had been limed 7 and 10 years ago were used in a series of vegetation expts. to study the relation between liming and fertilization. The soils belonged to the medium podsolized type and were not too acid, the lowest *p*H value for a neutral salt ext. being 4.1. The limed soils, when extd. with water, retained an alk. reaction after the 7 or 10 years. The water-sol. org. matter from these soils decreased. Pot expts. (5–6 kg. of soils per pot) were conducted with mineral fertilizers on the limed and on the control soils. The plants (oats) were analyzed for N, K and P_2O_5. In all cases there was a decided increase in yield on the limed soils. The limed soils were low in N; addn. of N increased the amt. of N in the plants. Phosphates did not increase the yield on the limed soils, whereas on the unlimed soils they were very effective. Potash fertilizers were more effective on the limed soils. J. S. J.

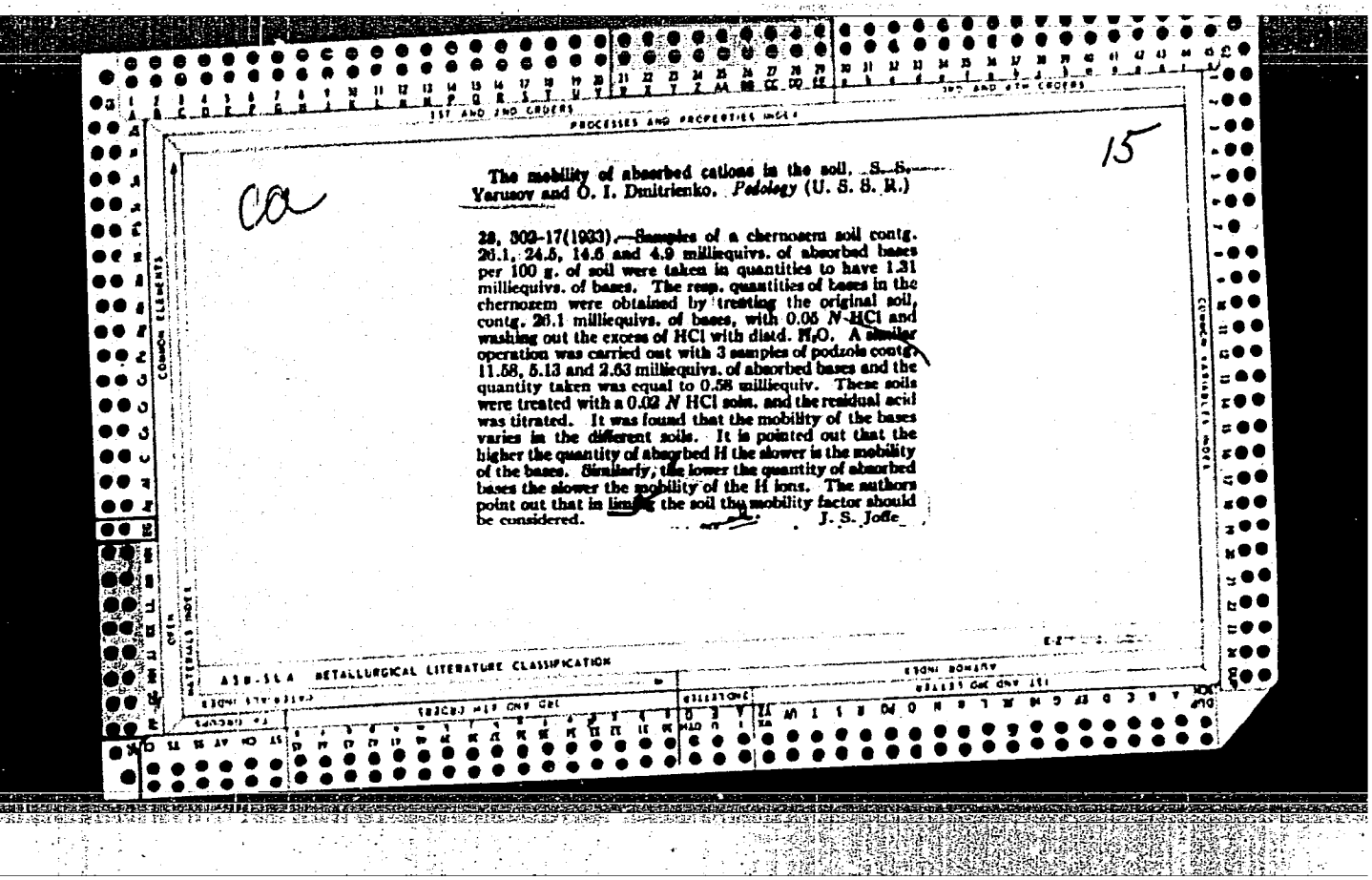
A58.31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





The method of determining the hydrolytic acidity of soils. S. S. Yarilov and A. G. Muralova. *Chemization Socialistic Agr.* 1, No. 8, 8-32(1932).—The Calvy method was tested and found to give concordant results. Good results were also obtained by using the Vageler-Wolterstorf method. The Kappen method gave very large errors.

J. S. Joffe



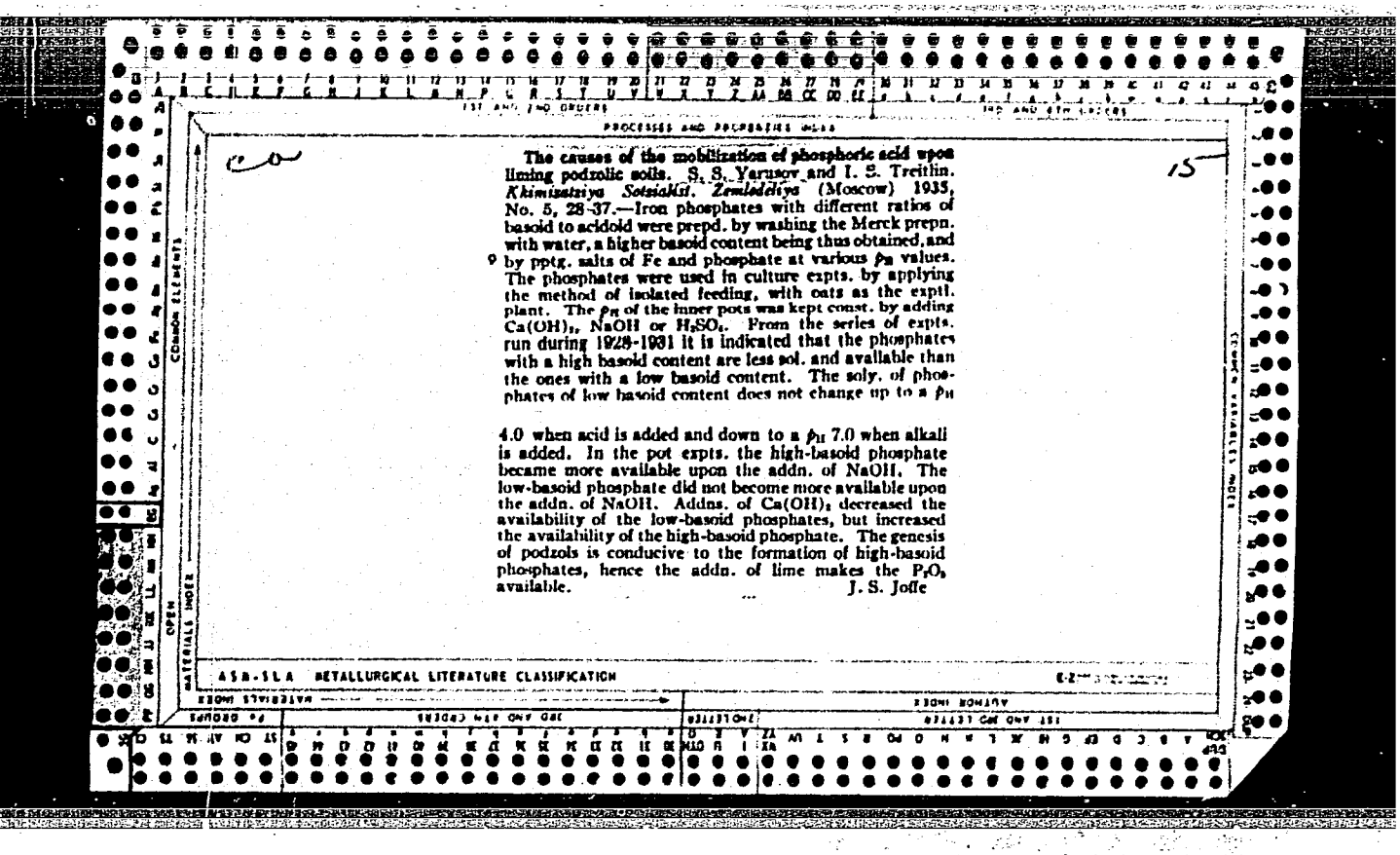
Ca

15

The mobility of absorbed cations in the soil. S. S. Yaruaov and O. I. Dmitrienko. *Pedology* (U. S. S. R.)

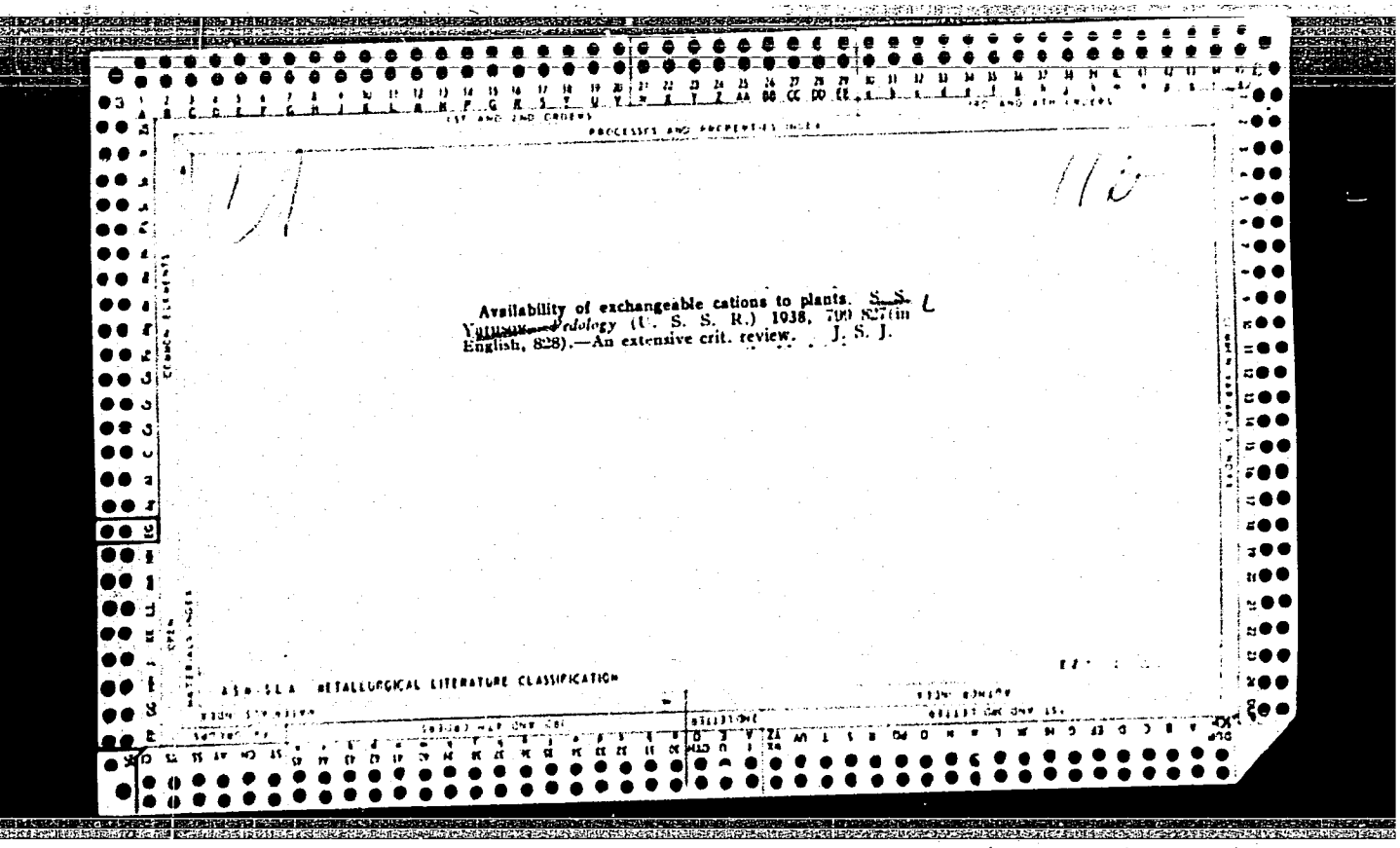
28, 302-17(1933).—Samples of a chernozem soil contg. 26.1, 24.5, 14.6 and 4.9 milliequivs. of absorbed bases per 100 g. of soil were taken in quantities to have 1.31 milliequivs. of bases. The resp. quantities of bases in the chernozem were obtained by treating the original soil, contg. 26.1 milliequivs. of bases, with 0.05 *N*-HCl and washing out the excess of HCl with distd. H_2O. A similar operation was carried out with 3 samples of podzols contg. 11.58, 5.13 and 2.63 milliequivs. of absorbed bases and the quantity taken was equal to 0.58 milliequiv. These soils were treated with a 0.02 *N* HCl soln. and the residual acid was titrated. It was found that the mobility of the bases varies in the different soils. It is pointed out that the higher the quantity of absorbed H the slower is the mobility of the bases. Similarly, the lower the quantity of absorbed bases the slower the mobility of the H ions. The authors point out that in limiting the soil the mobility factor should be considered.

J. S. Joffe



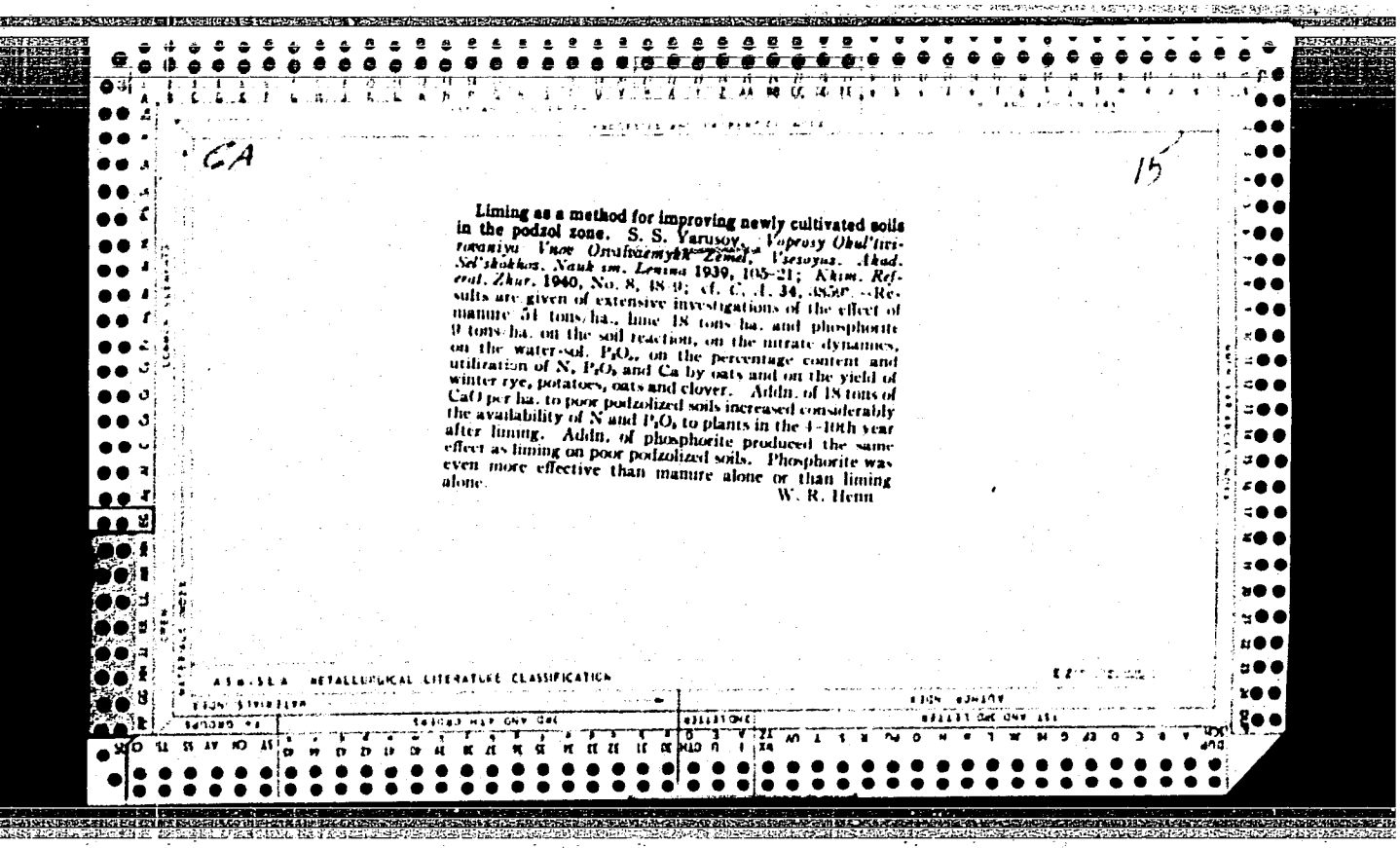
The causes of the mobilization of phosphoric acid upon liming podzolic soils. S. S. Yarusov and I. S. Treithin. *Khimizatsiya Sotsialist. Zemledeliya* (Moscow) 1935, No. 5, 28-37.—Iron phosphates with different ratios of basoid to acidoid were prepd. by washing the Merck prepn. with water, a higher basoid content being thus obtained, and by pptg. salts of Fe and phosphate at various p_H values. The phosphates were used in culture expts. by applying the method of isolated feeding, with oats as the expti. plant. The p_H of the inner pots was kept const. by adding $Ca(OH)_2$, NaOH or H_2SO_4. From the series of expts. run during 1928-1931 it is indicated that the phosphates with a high basoid content are less sol. and available than the ones with a low basoid content. The soly. of phosphates of low basoid content does not change up to a p_H 4.0 when acid is added and down to a p_H 7.0 when alkali is added. In the pot expts. the high-basoid phosphate became more available upon the addn. of NaOH. The low-basoid phosphate did not become more available upon the addn. of NaOH. Addns. of $Ca(OH)_2$ decreased the availability of the low-basoid phosphates, but increased the availability of the high-basoid phosphate. The genesis of podzols is conducive to the formation of high-basoid phosphates, hence the addn. of lime makes the P_2O_5 available.

J. S. Joffe



Availability of exchangeable cations to plants. S. S.
Yuritsyn. *Pedology* (U. S. S. R.) 1938, 700 S. (in English, 828).—An extensive crit. review. J. S. J.

A 1 0 - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

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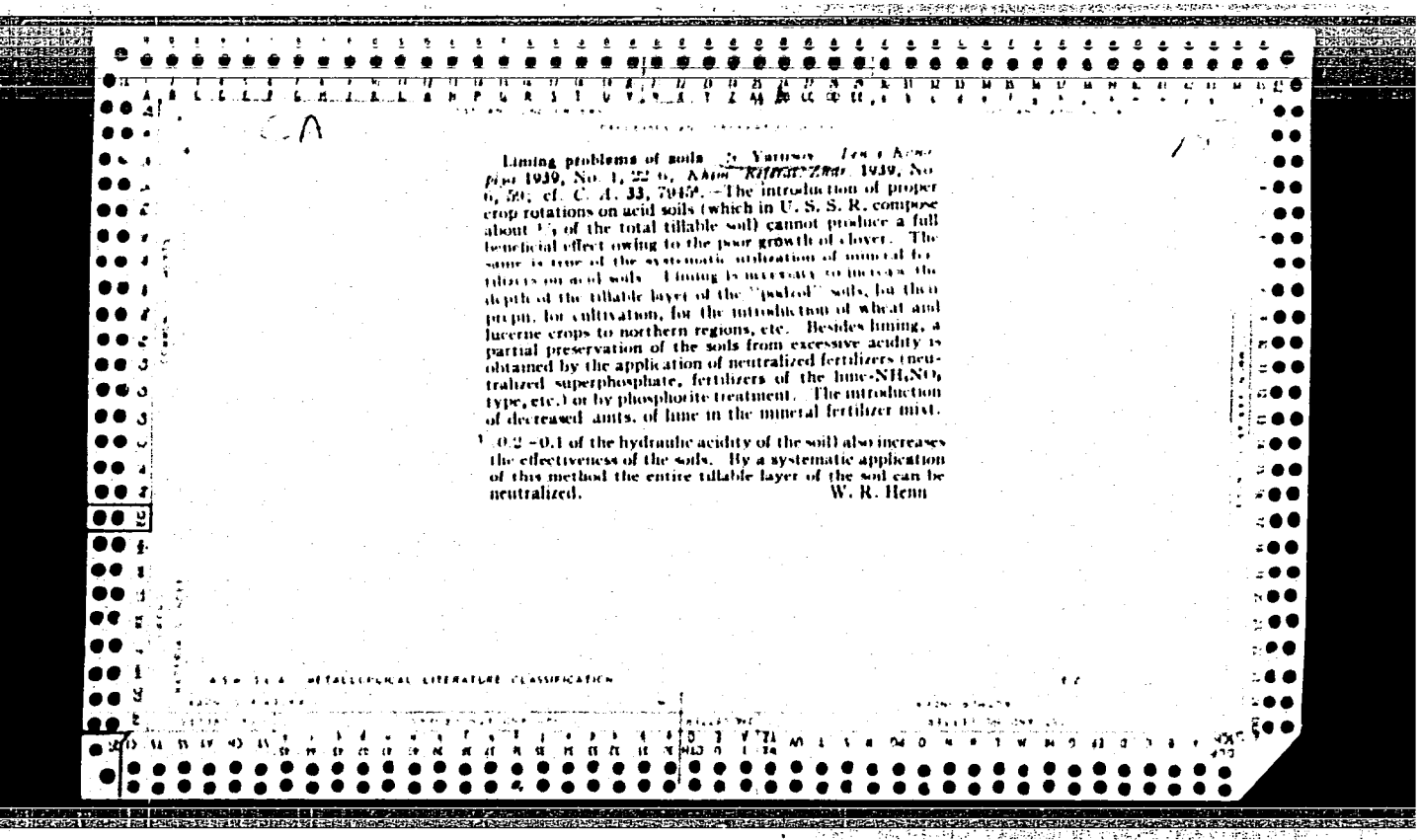
Liming as a method for improving newly cultivated soils in the podzol zone. S. S. Varusov. *Voprosy Okul'turivaniya Vnov Osvaivaemykh Zemel', Vsesoyus. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk im. Lenina* 1939, 105–21; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 48–9; cf. C. A. 34, 4850.—Results are given of extensive investigations of the effect of manure 54 tons/ha., lime 18 tons ha. and phosphorite 9 tons/ha. on the soil reaction, on the nitrate dynamics, on the water-sol. P_2O_5, on the percentage content and utilization of N, P_2O_5 and Ca by oats and on the yield of winter rye, potatoes, oats and clover. Addn. of 18 tons of CaO per ha. to poor podzolized soils increased considerably the availability of N and P_2O_5 to plants in the 4–10th year after liming. Addn. of phosphorite produced the same effect as liming on poor podzolized soils. Phosphorite was even more effective than manure alone or than liming alone.

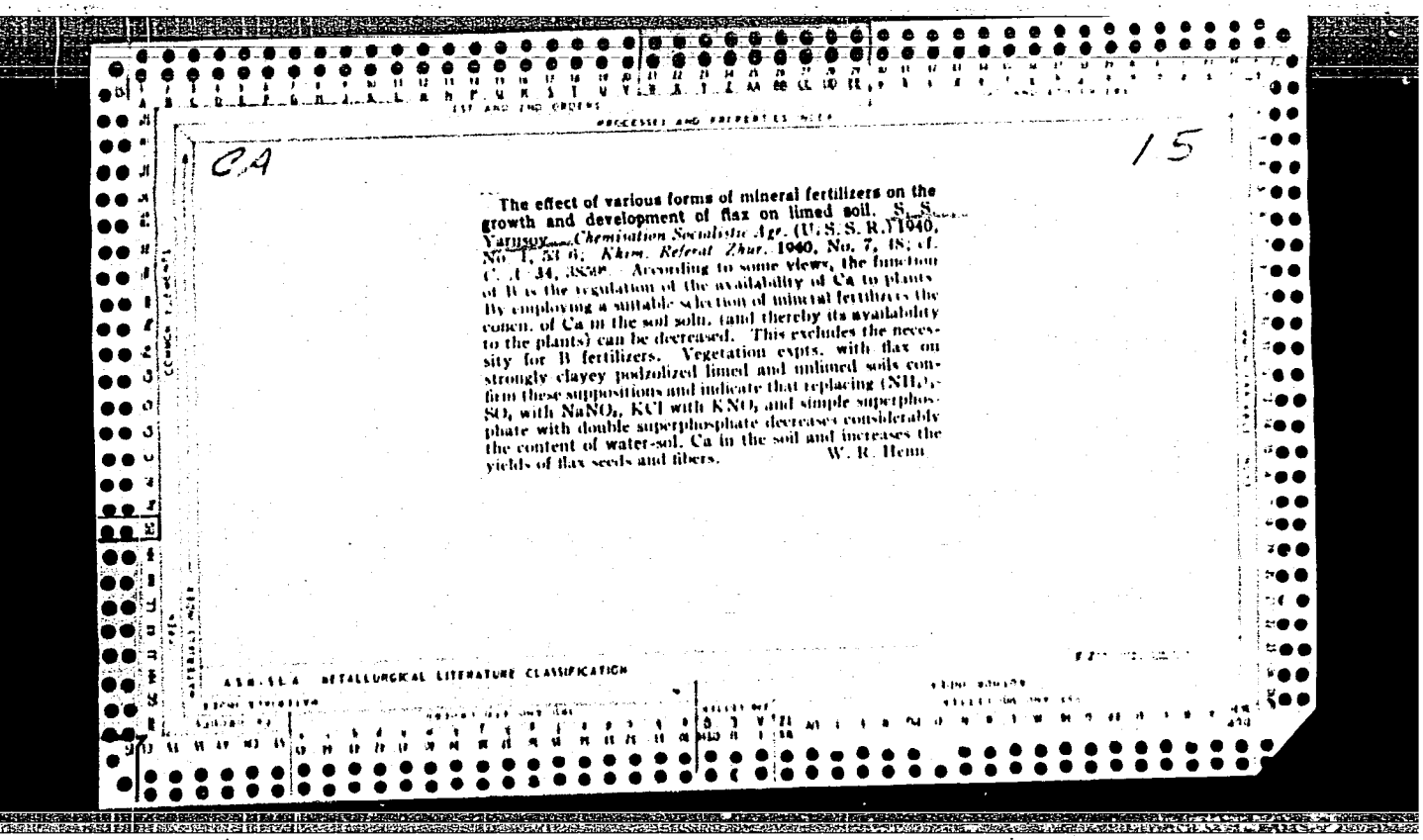
W. R. Henn



Liming problems of soils. S. Yarusov. *Trans. Agrochem. Inst.* 1939, No. 1, 22 p.; *Agrochimia* 1939, No. 6, 59; cf. C. A. 33, 7945⁸. —The introduction of proper crop rotations on acid soils (which in U. S. S. R. compose about ⅓ of the total tillable soil) cannot produce a full beneficial effect owing to the poor growth of clover. The same is true of the systematic utilization of mineral fertilizers on acid soils. Liming is necessary to increase the depth of the tillable layer of the "podzol" soils, for their preparation for cultivation, for the introduction of wheat and lucerne crops to northern regions, etc. Besides liming, a partial preservation of the soils from excessive acidity is obtained by the application of neutralized fertilizers (neutralized superphosphate, fertilizers of the lime-NH_4NO_3 type, etc.) or by phosphorite treatment. The introduction of decreased amts. of lime in the mineral fertilizer mixt. 0.2–0.1 of the hydraulic acidity of the soil) also increases the effectiveness of the soils. By a systematic application of this method the entire tillable layer of the soil can be neutralized.

W. R. Henn

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

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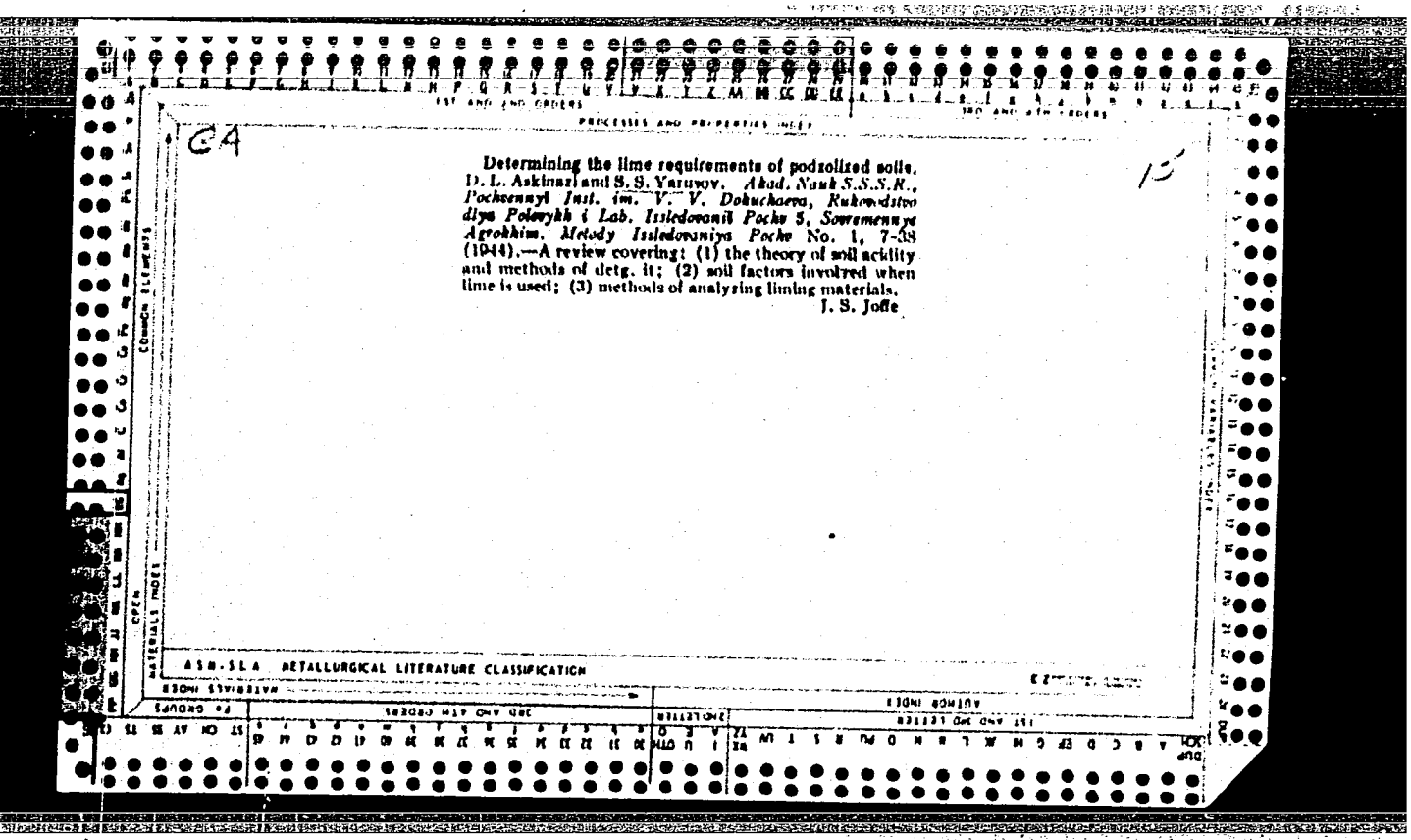
The effect of various forms of mineral fertilizers on the growth and development of flax on limed soil. S. S. Varnsov. *Chemization Socialistic Agr.* (U.S.S.R.) 1940, No. 7, 48; cf. No. 1, 51-6; *Khim. Referat Zhur.* 1940, No. 7, 48; cf. C. A. 34, 3858. According to some views, the function of B is the regulation of the availability of Ca to plants. By employing a suitable selection of mineral fertilizers the concn. of Ca in the soil soln. (and thereby its availability to the plants) can be decreased. This excludes the necessity for B fertilizers. Vegetation expts. with flax on strongly clayey podzolized limed and unlimed soils confirm these suppositions and indicate that replacing $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ with $NaNO_3$, KCl with KNO_3 and simple superphosphate with double superphosphate decreases considerably the content of water-sol. Ca in the soil and increases the yields of flax seeds and fibers. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

Determining the lime requirements of podzolized soils. D. L. Askinazi and S. S. Yaruvov. *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Pochvennyi Inst. im. V. V. Dokuchaeva, Rukovodstvo dlya Polevykh i Lab. Issledovanii Pochv S. Sovremennye Agrokhim. Metody Issledovaniya Pochv* No. 1, 7-38 (1944).—A review covering: (1) the theory of soil acidity and methods of detg. it; (2) soil factors involved when lime is used; (3) methods of analyzing liming materials.

J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YARUSOV, S. S.

PA5/49T107

USSR/Soil Science
Fertilizers

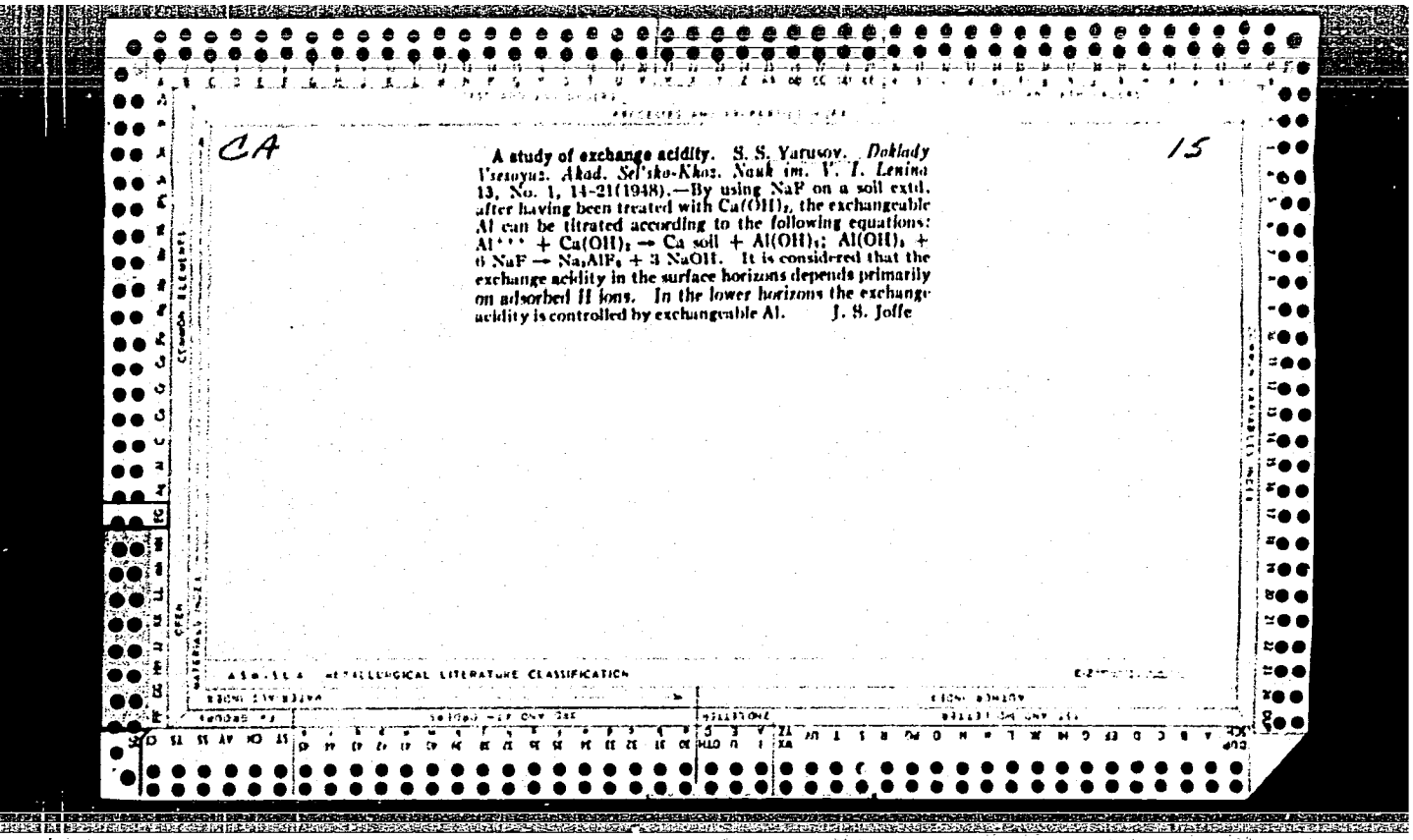
Jan 48

"Study of the Changing Acidity of Soils," S. S. Yarusov, Dr Agr Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fertilizers, Agr Eng and Agr Soil Sci, 7½ pp

"Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk" No 1

Yarusov summarizes existing views on problem. Describes his method of research and tabulates results. Concludes that in upper soil layers, changing acidity depends mainly on absorbed hydrogen ion content; in the lower layers, absorbed aluminum is dominant factor. Submitted 8 May 47.

[redacted] 5/49T107



CA

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A study of exchange acidity. S. S. Yarusov. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'sko-Khoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina* 13, No. 1, 14-21(1948).—By using NaF on a soil extd. after having been treated with $Ca(OH)_2$, the exchangeable Al can be titrated according to the following equations: $Al^{+++} + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow Ca$ soil $+ Al(OH)_3$; $Al(OH)_3 + 6\ NaF \rightarrow Na_3AlF_6 + 3\ NaOH$. It is considered that the exchange acidity in the surface horizons depends primarily on adsorbed H ions. In the lower horizons the exchange acidity is controlled by exchangeable Al. J. S. Joffe

YAROSH, I. I.

24492 i sokolova, N. F. k izucheniyu obmennoy adsorbtsii kationov osnovnykh soloy na alyuminiya naglinka. Trudy vsesoyuz. Nauch-Issled. In-ta udobreniy, agrotekhniki i agropochvovedeniya im. Gedroytsa, vyp. 29, 1949, c. 131-43 - Bibliogr: 5 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

YARUSOV, S. S.

25056. YARUSOV, S. S. O Vliyanii Prirody Obmennoy Kislotnosti Pochv Na Rost Rasteniy. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch. Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhdeniya Dokuchayeva. M.-L., 1949, S. 280-88. --- Bibliogr: [illegible]. 288
4. Agrotekhnika. Obshcheye Rasteniyevodstvo. Zashchita Rasteniy

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

CA

12

The application of small doses of lime and superphosphate to perennial grasses on acid soils. S. S. Yarusov, A. P. Kevorkov, and M. P. Sokolova. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'sko-Khoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina* 15, No. 12, 25–9(1950).—Addns. of 3 centners per ha. of granulated limestone alone mixed with the seedings of clover or clover and timothy has increased the yield of hay by 35%. When 20 kg. of superphosphate was also mixed in, the increase was 77%.

J. S. Joffe

KEDROV-ZIKHMAN, O. K., YARUSOV, S. S., KOZHEVNIKOVA, A. N.

Lime, Fertilizers and Manures

Time and methods for liming acid soils sown with clover and timothy. Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz No. 5, 1952.

VsesoyuznyyNauchno-Issledovatel'skiy

2

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.
I Agronochvovedeniya rcd. 15 Feb. 1952

Yarilov, S. S. ; Sukiliva, M. F.

Grasses

Lime and organic matter as factors in the growth of perennial grasses on sour soils., Sov. agron., 10, no. 3, 1952.

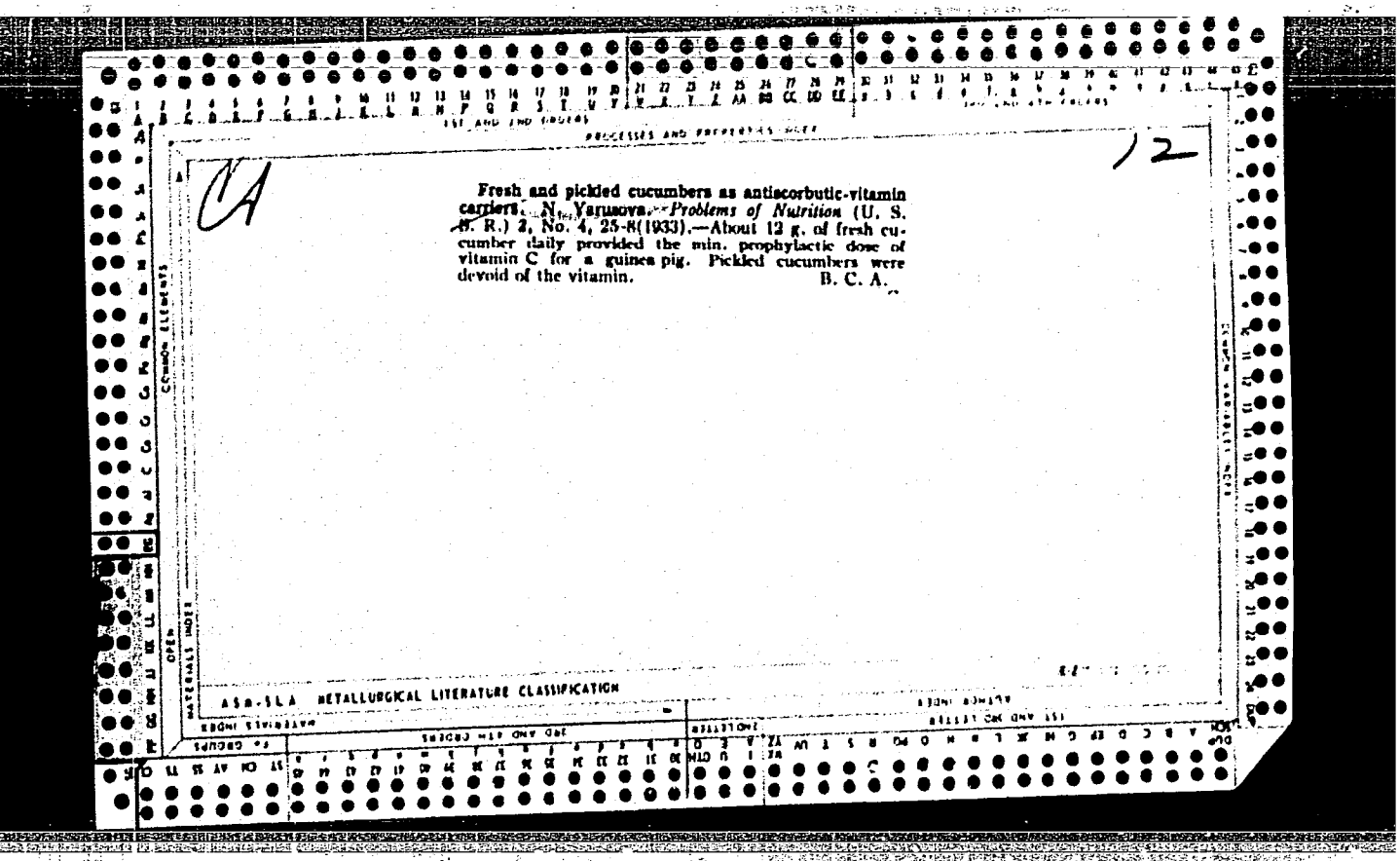
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified.

YARUSOV, S., Prof.

Agricultural Machinery

Mechanizing the work of liming acid soils. MTS 13, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.



CA

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Fresh and pickled cucumbers as antiscorbutic-vitamin carriers. N. Yarusova. *Problems of Nutrition* (U. S. S. R.) 2, No. 4, 25-8(1933).—About 12 g. of fresh cucumber daily provided the min. prophylactic dose of vitamin C for a guinea pig. Pickled cucumbers were devoid of the vitamin. B. C. A.

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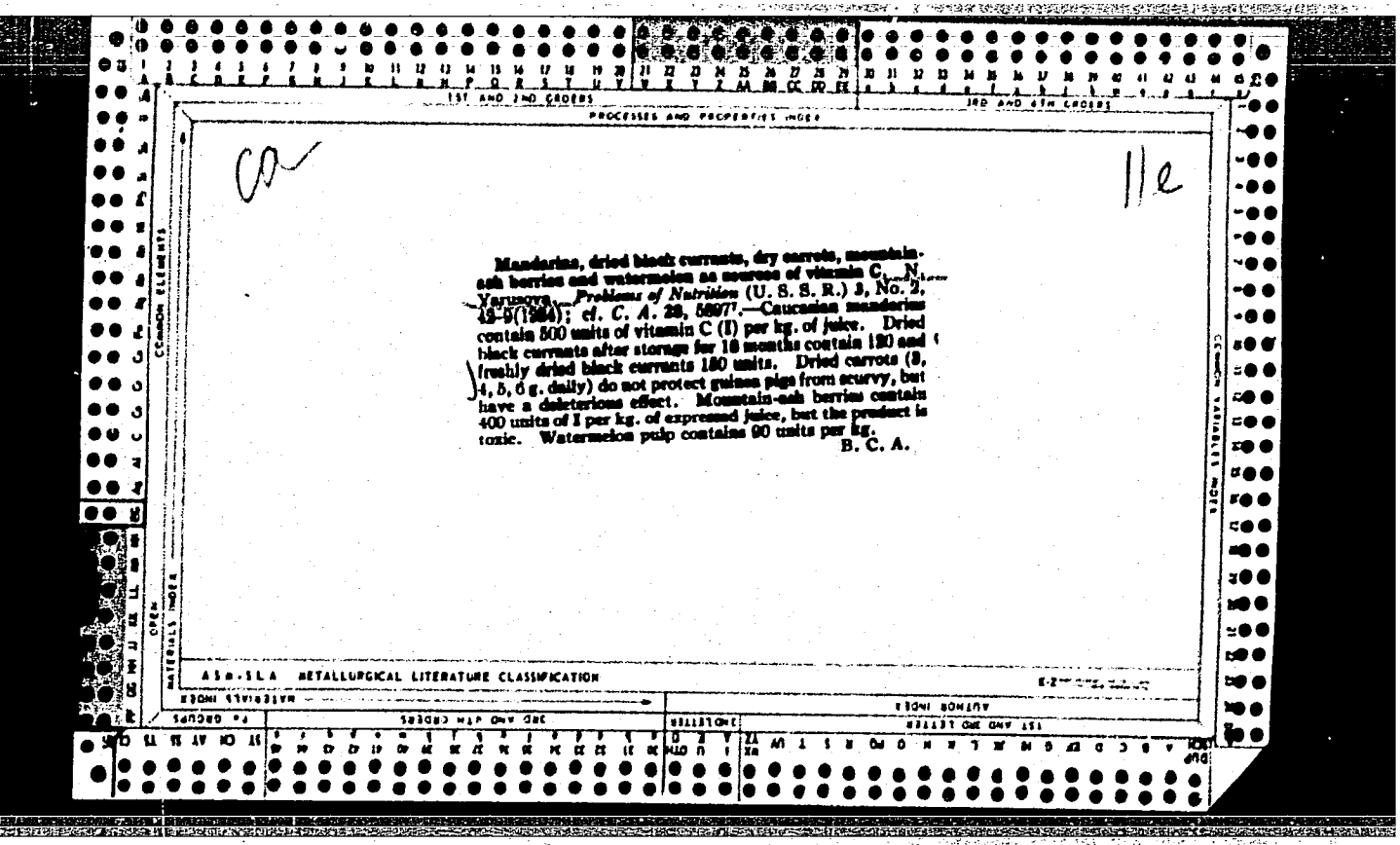
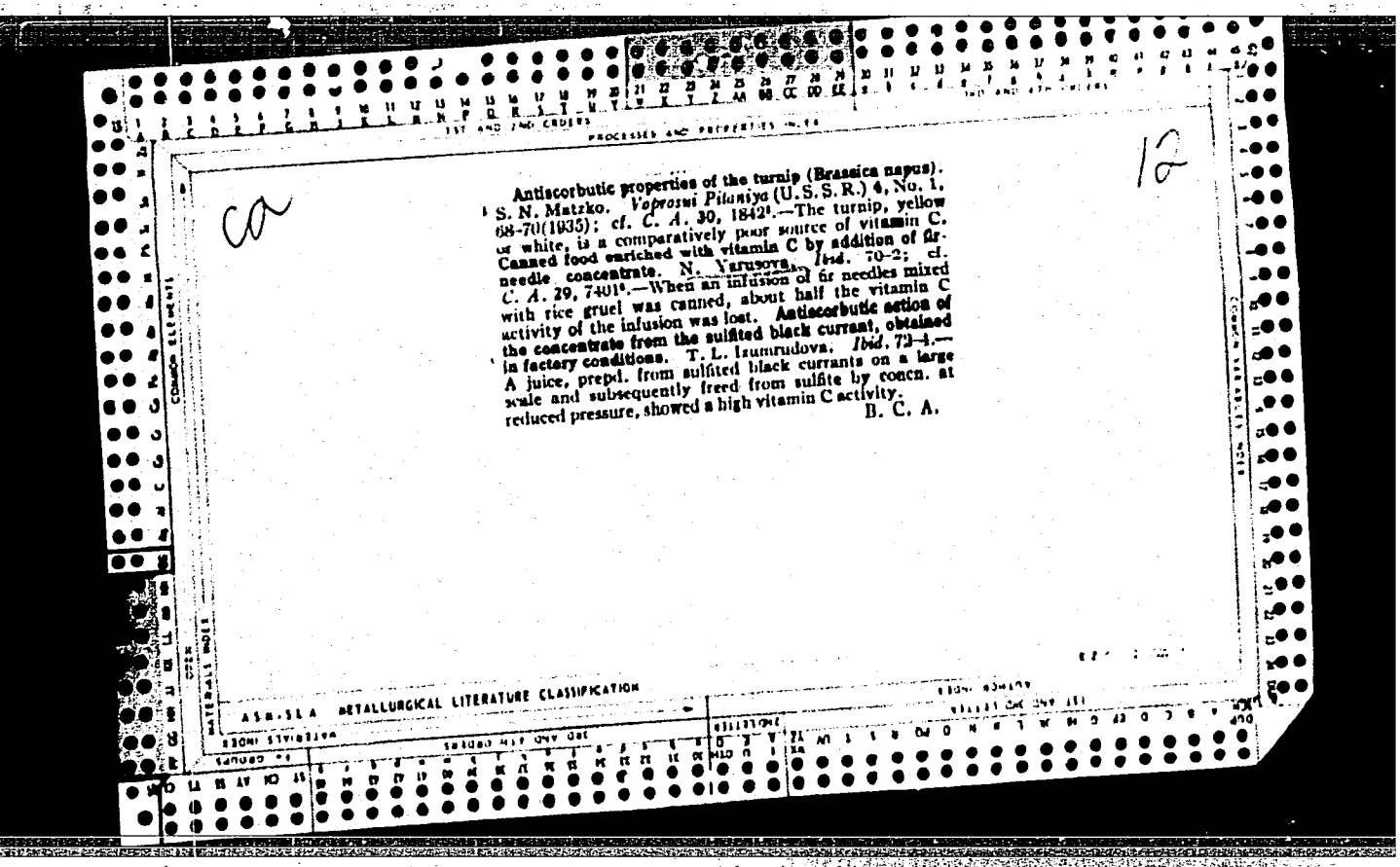


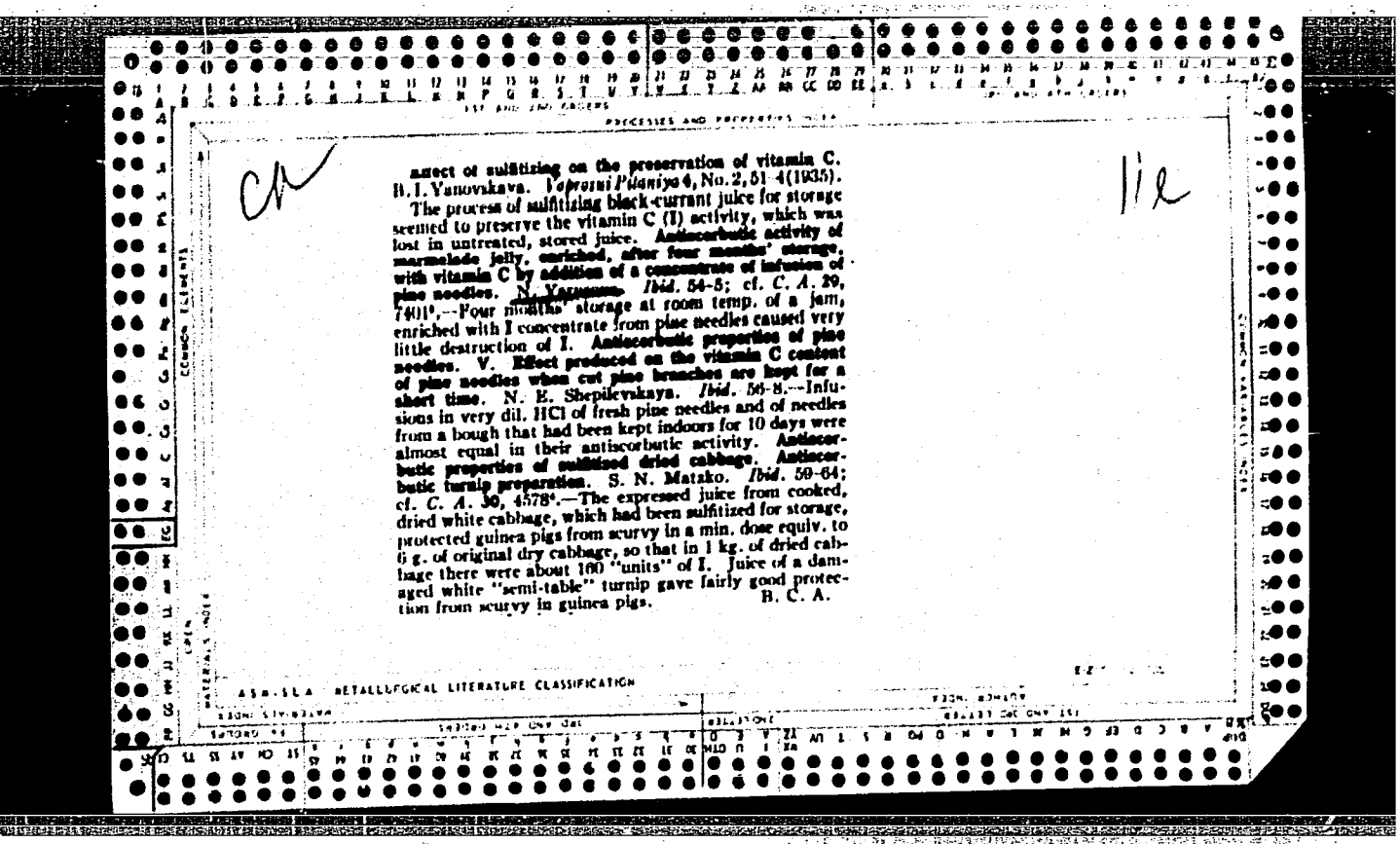
Mandarins, dried black currants, dry carrots, mountain-ash berries and watermelon as sources of vitamin C. N. Yarunova. *Problems of Nutrition* (U. S. S. R.) 3, No. 2, 43-9(1934); cf. *C. A.* 28, 5807⁷.—Caucasian mandarins contain 500 units of vitamin C (I) per kg. of juice. Dried black currants after storage for 16 months contain 120 and freshly dried black currants 180 units. Dried carrots (3, 4, 5, 6 g. daily) do not protect guinea pigs from scurvy, but have a deleterious effect. Mountain-ash berries contain 400 units of I per kg. of expressed juice, but the product is toxic. Watermelon pulp contains 90 units per kg.

B. C. A.

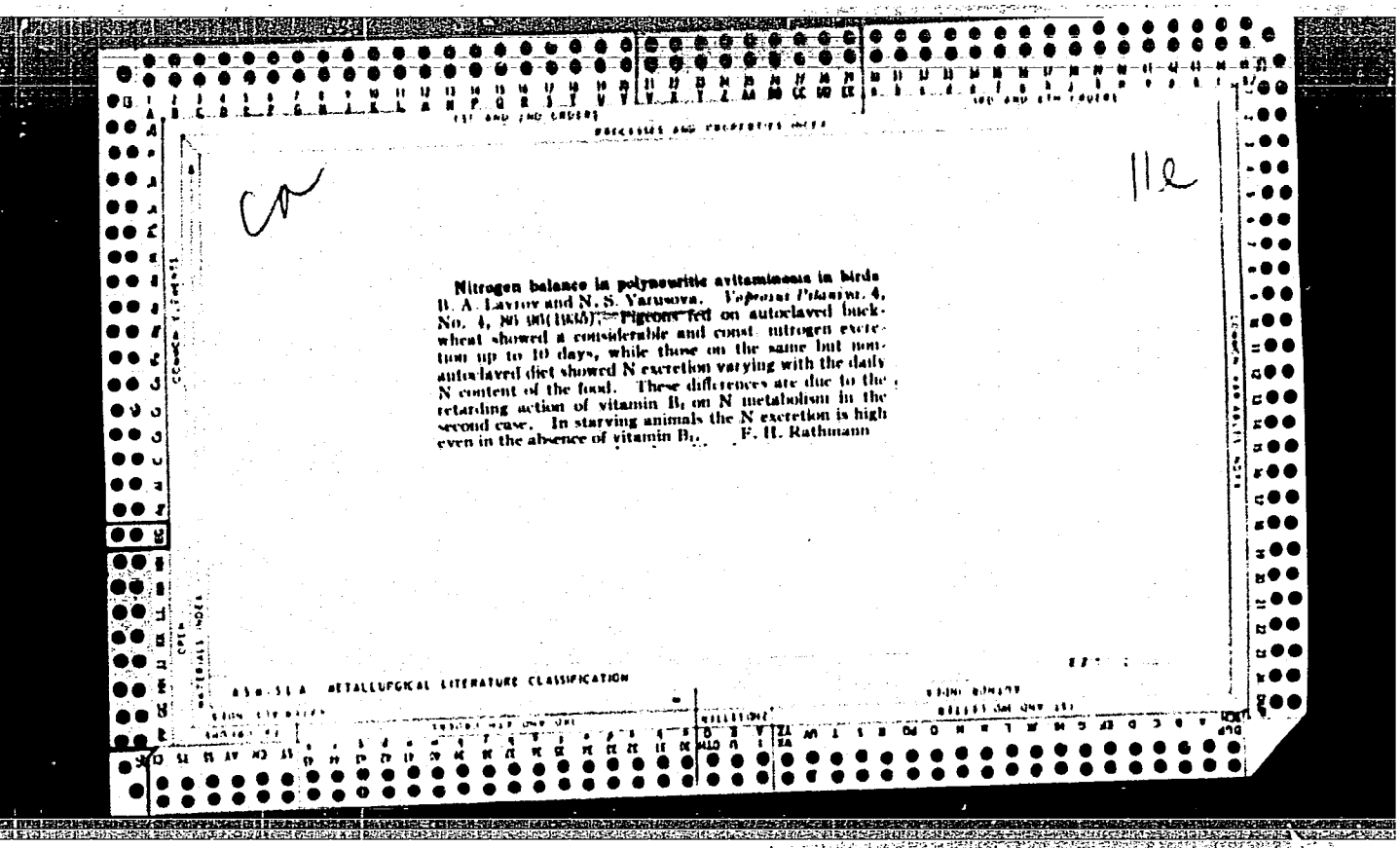


Antiscorbutic properties of the turnip (Brassica napus). S. N. Matzko. *Voprosui Pitaniya* (U.S.S.R.) 4, No. 1, 68-70(1935); *cf. C. A.* 30, 1842⁹.—The turnip, yellow or white, is a comparatively poor source of vitamin C. Canned food enriched with vitamin C by addition of fir-needle concentrate. N. Yarusova. *Ibid.* 70-2; *cf. C. A.* 29, 7401⁸.—When an infusion of fir needles mixed with rice gruel was canned, about half the vitamin C activity of the infusion was lost. Antiscorbutic action of the concentrate from the sulfited black currant, obtained in factory conditions. T. L. Izumrudova. *Ibid.* 73-4.—A juice, prepd. from sulfited black currants on a large scale and subsequently freed from sulfite by concn. at reduced pressure, showed a high vitamin C activity.

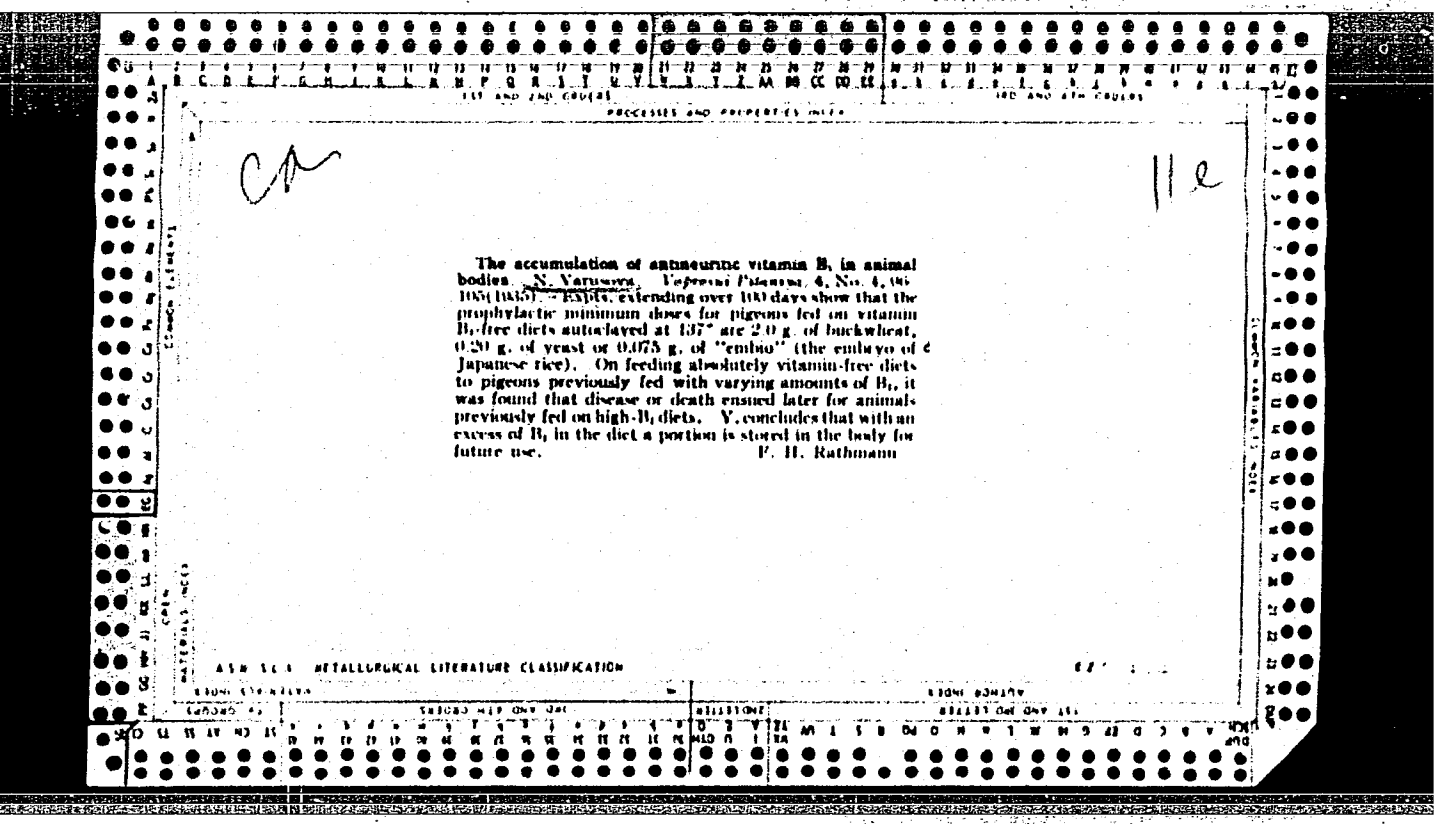
B. C. A.



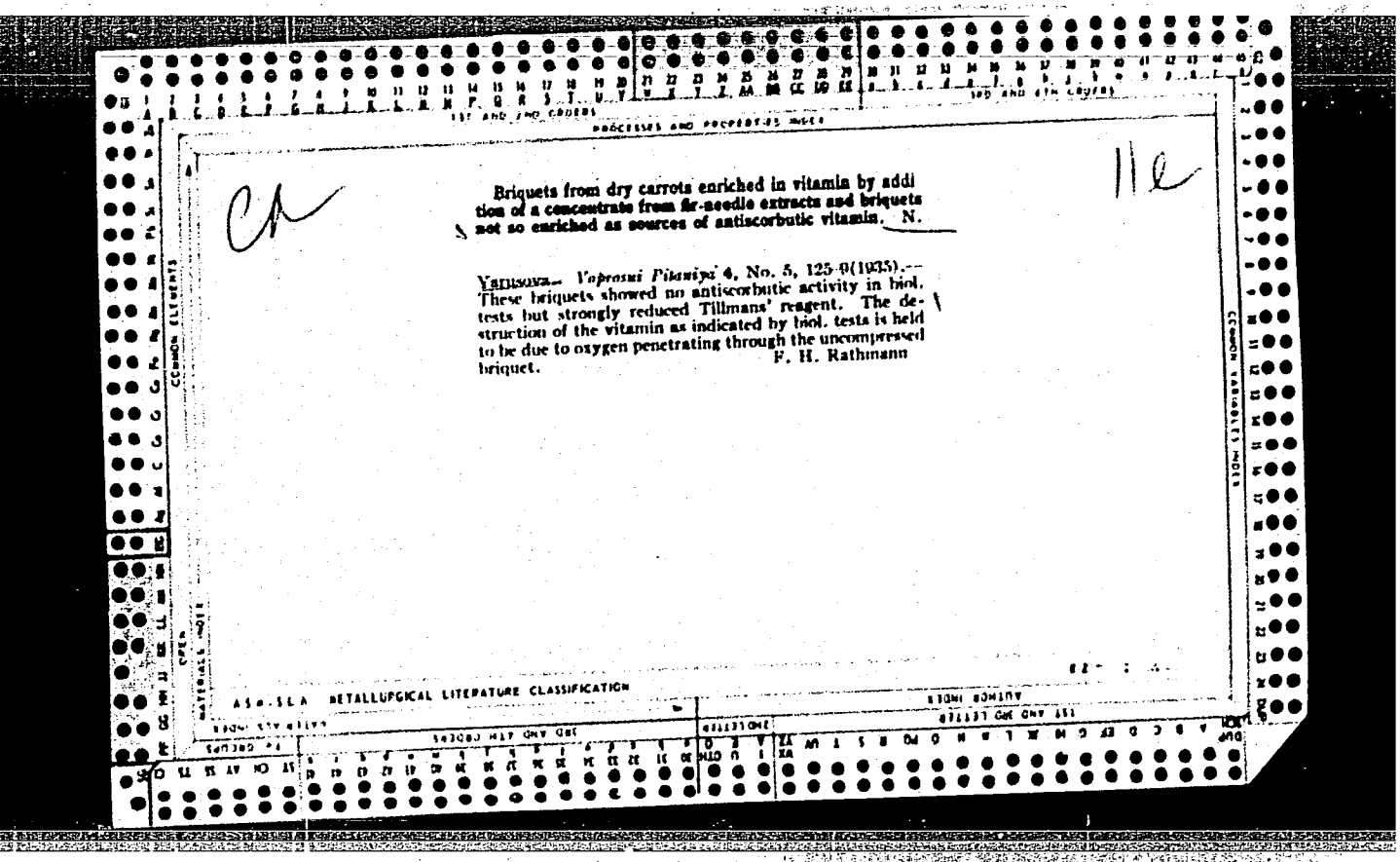
aspect of sulfitizing on the preservation of vitamin C. B. I. Yanovskaya. *Voprosi Pitaniya* 4, No. 2, 51-4 (1935). The process of sulfitizing black-currant juice for storage seemed to preserve the vitamin C (I) activity, which was lost in untreated, stored juice. **Antiscorbutic activity of marmalade jelly, enriched, after four months' storage, with vitamin C by addition of a concentrate of infusion of pine needles.** N. Yarmuzina. *Ibid.* 54-5; cf. *C. A.* 29, 7401⁹.—Four months' storage at room temp. of a jam, enriched with I concentrate from pine needles caused very little destruction of I. **Antiscorbutic properties of pine needles. V. Effect produced on the vitamin C content of pine needles when cut pine branches are kept for a short time.** N. E. Shepilevskaya. *Ibid.* 56-8.—Infusions in very dil. HCl of fresh pine needles and of needles from a bough that had been kept indoors for 10 days were almost equal in their antiscorbutic activity. **Antiscorbutic properties of sulfitized dried cabbage. Antiscorbutic turnip preparation.** S. N. Matako. *Ibid.* 59-64; cf. *C. A.* 30, 4578⁴.—The expressed juice from cooked, dried white cabbage, which had been sulfitized for storage, protected guinea pigs from scurvy in a min. dose equiv. to 6 g. of original dry cabbage, so that in 1 kg. of dried cabbage there were about 160 "units" of I. Juice of a damaged white "semi-table" turnip gave fairly good protection from scurvy in guinea pigs. B. C. A.



Nitrogen balance in polyneuritic avitaminosis in birds B. A. Lavrov and N. S. Yarusova. *Vopросы Pitaniya*, 4, No. 4, 80-86(1935).—Pigeons fed on autoclaved buckwheat showed a considerable and const. nitrogen excretion up to 10 days, while those on the same but nonautoclaved diet showed N excretion varying with the daily N content of the food. These differences are due to the retarding action of vitamin B_1 on N metabolism in the second case. In starving animals the N excretion is high even in the absence of vitamin B_1. F. H. Rathmann

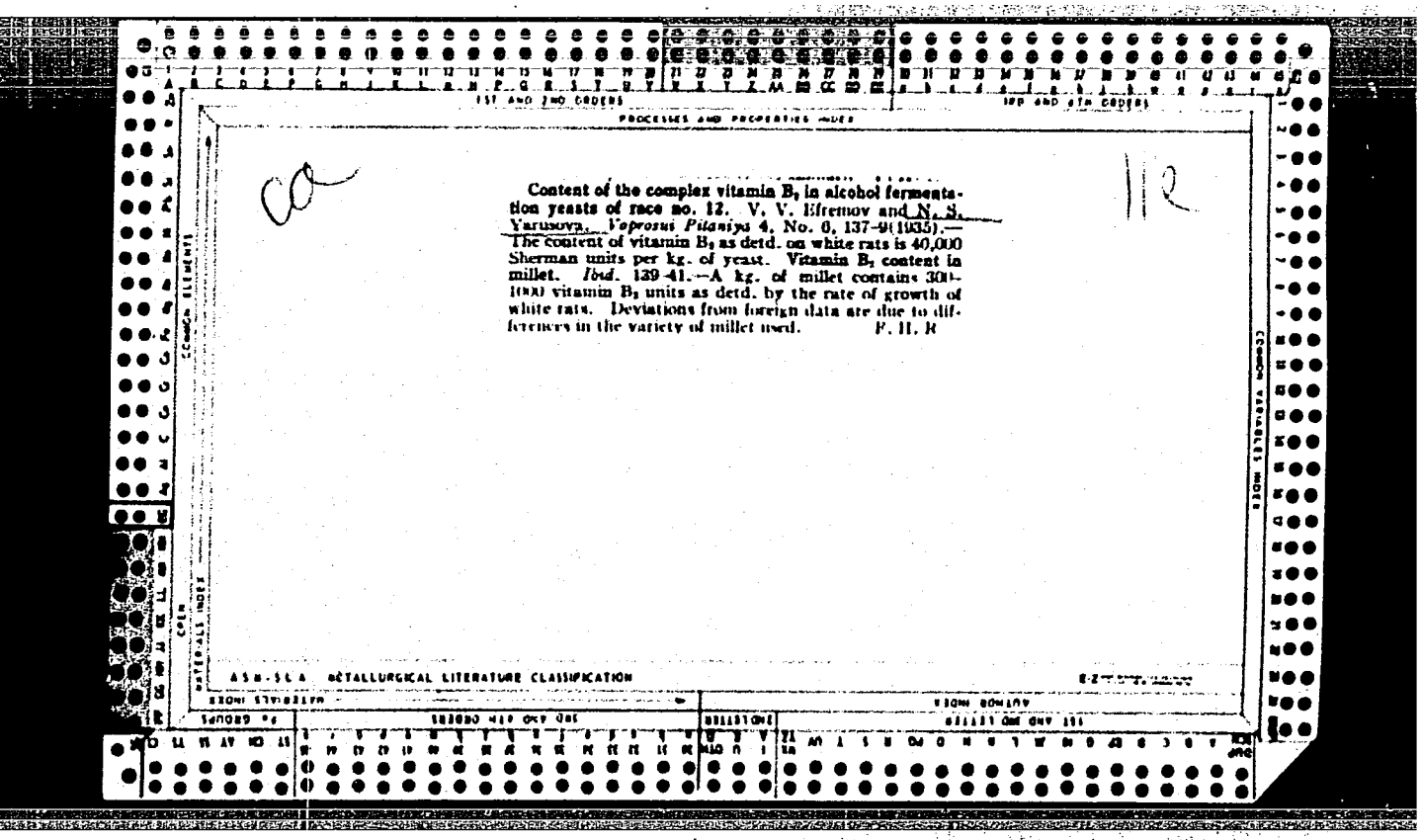


The accumulation of antineuritic vitamin B_1 in animal bodies. N. Yatsuyeva. *Vestnik Pitaniya*, 4, No. 4, 46-105(1935). — Exptls. extending over 180 days show that the prophylactic minimum doses for pigeons fed on vitamin B_1-free diets autoclaved at 137° are 2.0 g. of buckwheat, 0.30 g. of yeast or 0.075 g. of "embio" (the embryo of Japanese rice). On feeding absolutely vitamin-free diets to pigeons previously fed with varying amounts of B_1, it was found that disease or death ensued later for animals previously fed on high-B_1 diets. Y. concludes that with an excess of B_1 in the diet a portion is stored in the body for future use. P. H. Ruthmann

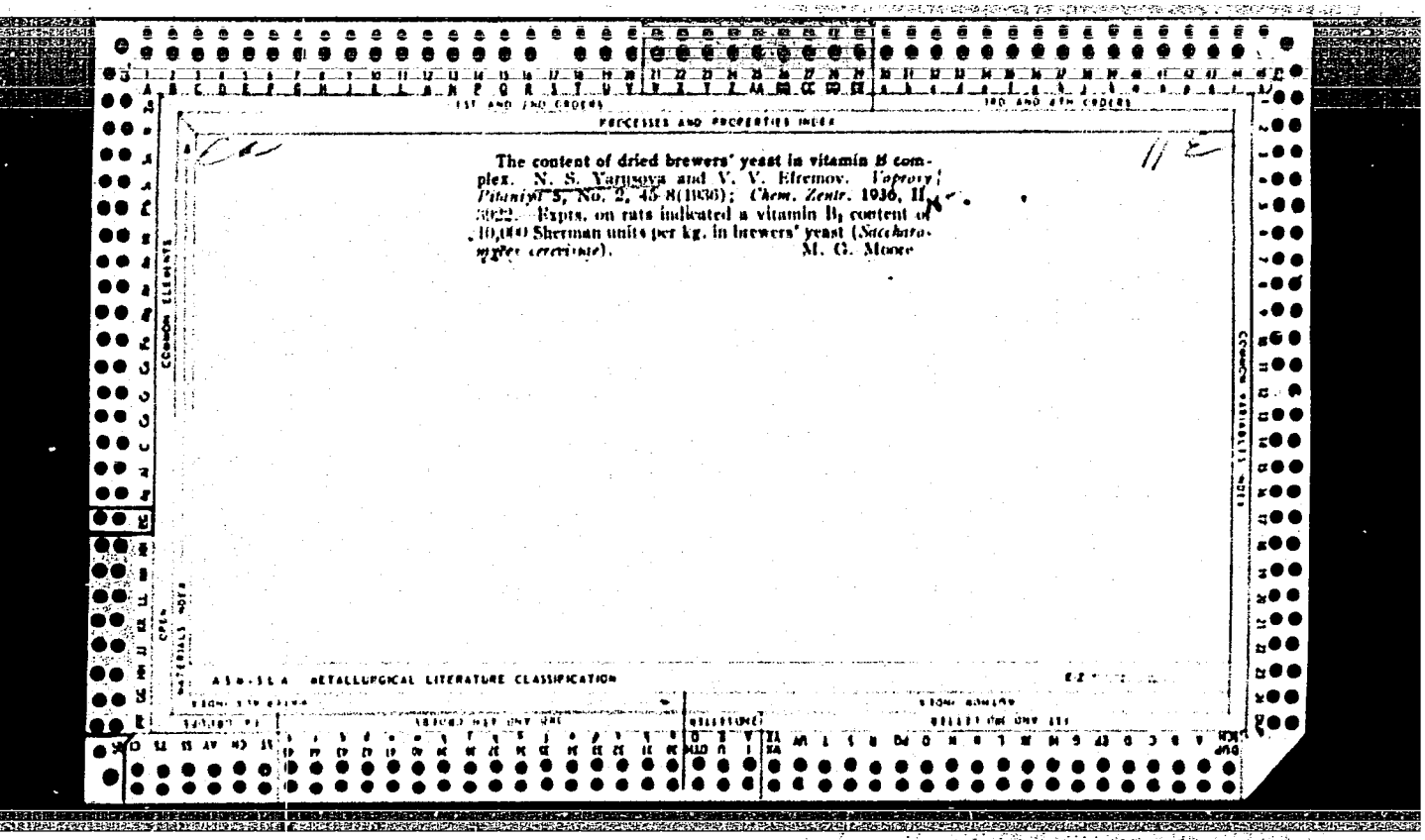


Briquets from dry carrots enriched in vitamin by addition of a concentrate from fir-needle extracts and briquets not so enriched as sources of antiscorbutic vitamin. N.

Yanisova. *Voprosui Pitaniya* 4, No. 5, 125-9(1935).—These briquets showed no antiscorbutic activity in biol. tests but strongly reduced Tillmans' reagent. The destruction of the vitamin as indicated by biol. tests is held to be due to oxygen penetrating through the uncompressed briquet.
F. H. Rathmann



Content of the complex vitamin B_1 in alcohol fermentation yeasts of race no. 12. V. V. Efremov and N. S. Yarusova. *Voprosui Pitaniya* 4, No. 6, 137-9(1935).—The content of vitamin B_1 as detd. on white rats is 40,000 Sherman units per kg. of yeast. Vitamin B_1 content in millet. *Ibid.* 139-41.—A kg. of millet contains 300-1000 vitamin B_1 units as detd. by the rate of growth of white rats. Deviations from foreign data are due to differences in the variety of millet used. F. H. R



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The content of dried brewers' yeast in vitamin B complex. N. S. Yarusova and V. V. Efremov. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 5, No. 2, 45-8(1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, II, 3022. Expts. on rats indicated a vitamin B_1 content of 10,000 Sherman units per kg. in brewers' yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*). M. G. Moore

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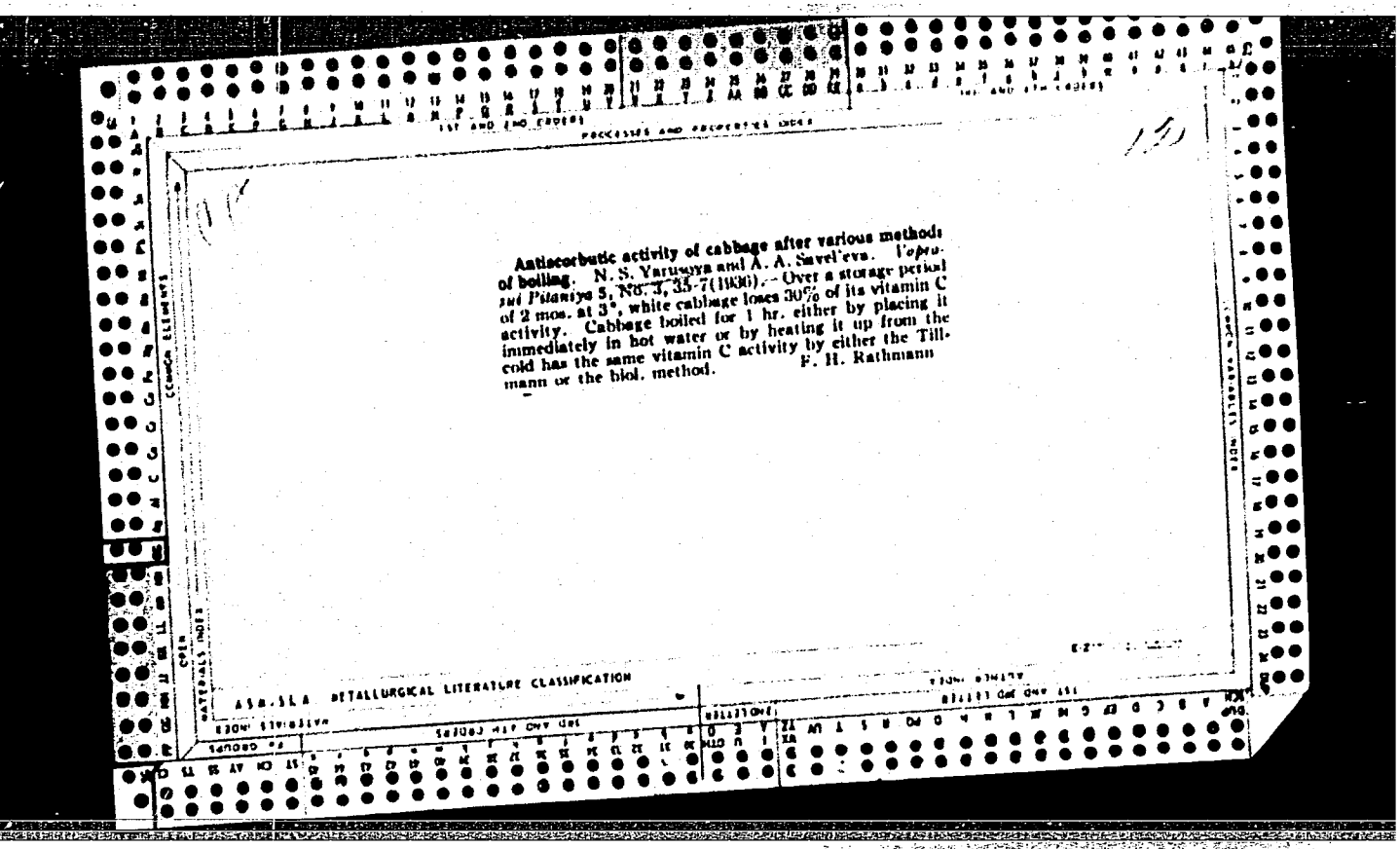
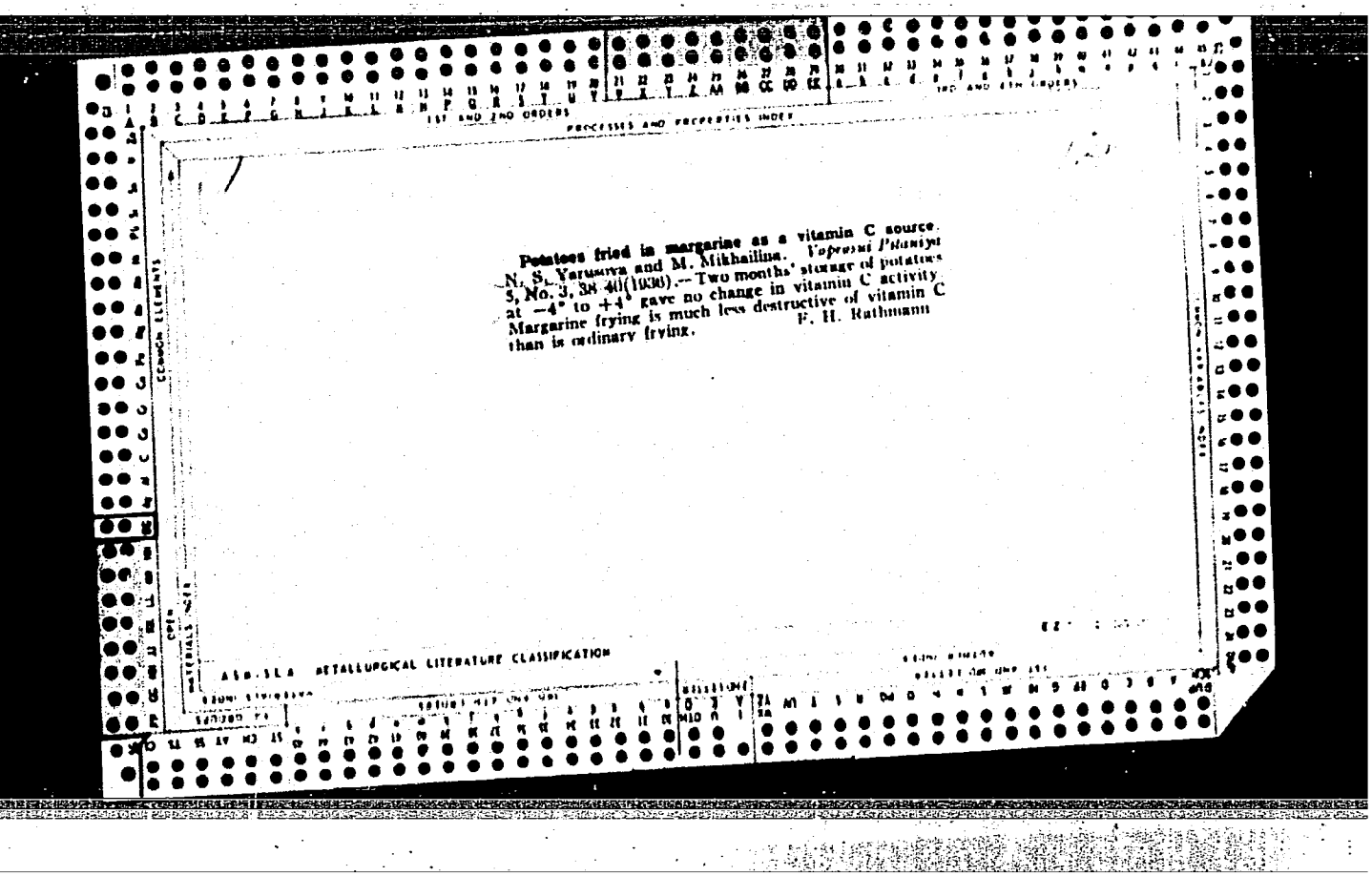
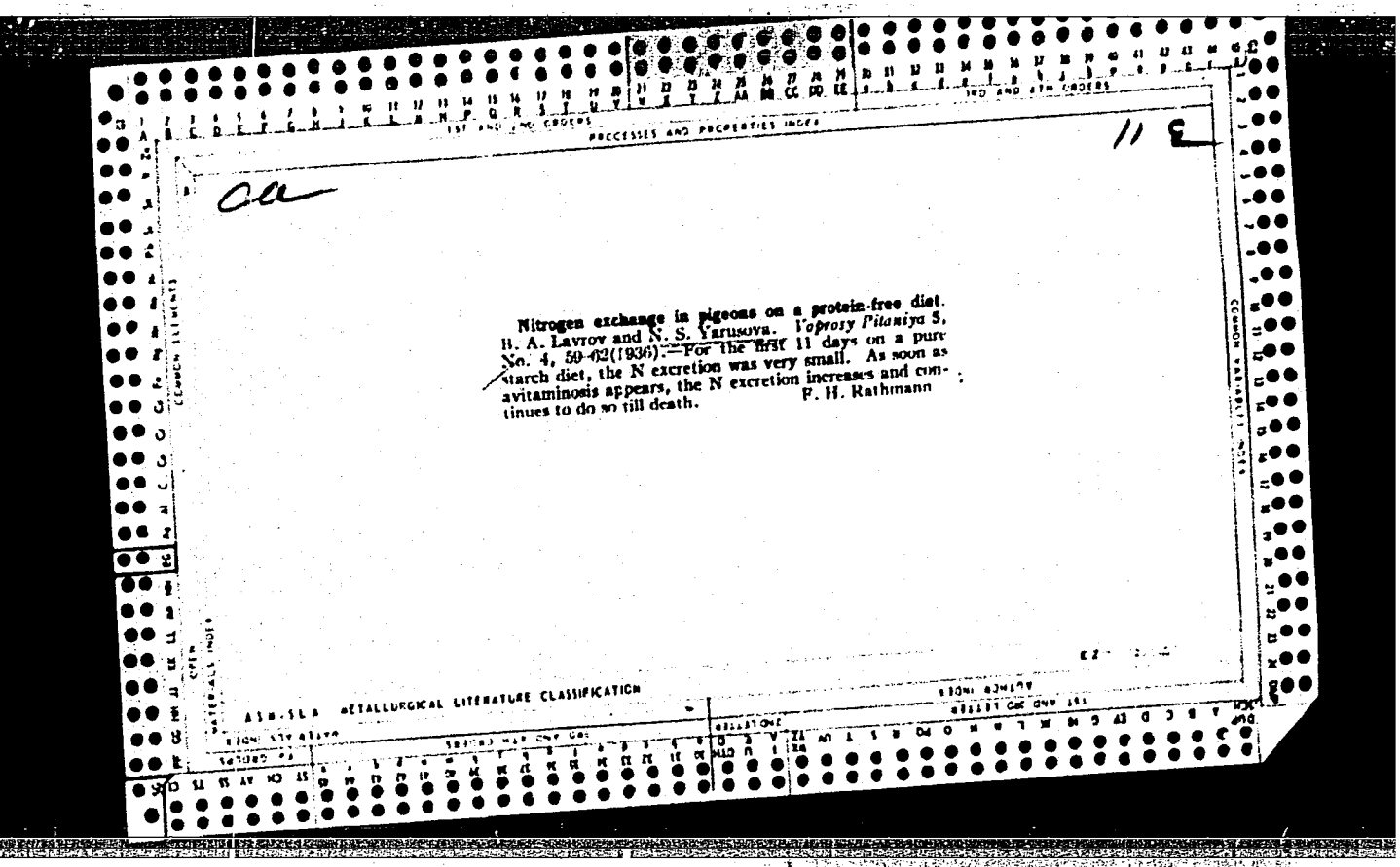


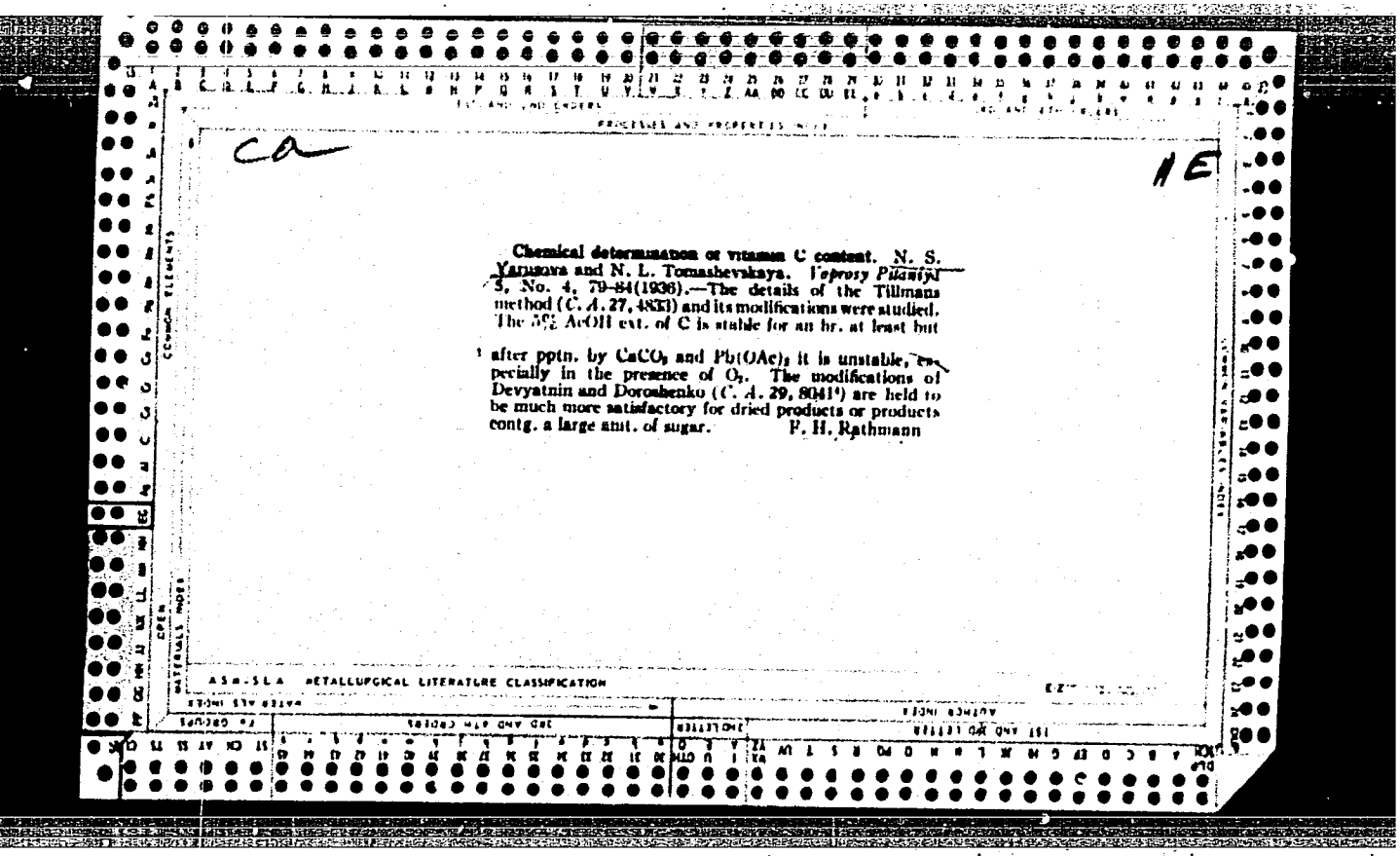
Antiscorbutic activity of cabbage after various methods of boiling. N. S. Yarusova and A. A. Savel'eva. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 5, No. 3, 35-7(1936).—Over a storage period of 2 mos. at 3°, white cabbage loses 30% of its vitamin C activity. Cabbage boiled for 1 hr. either by placing it immediately in hot water or by heating it up from the cold has the same vitamin C activity by either the Tillmann or the biol. method. F. H. Rathmann



Potatoes fried in margarine as a vitamin C source. N. S. Yerusova and M. Mikhailina. *Voprosi Pitaniya* 5, No. 3, 38-40(1936).—Two months' storage of potatoes at −4° to +4° gave no change in vitamin C activity. Margarine frying is much less destructive of vitamin C than is ordinary frying. F. H. Rathmann



Nitrogen exchange in pigeons on a protein-free diet. B. A. Lavrov and N. S. Yarusova. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 5, No. 4, 59-62(1936).—For the first 11 days on a pure starch diet, the N excretion was very small. As soon as avitaminosis appears, the N excretion increases and continues to do so till death.
F. H. Rathmann



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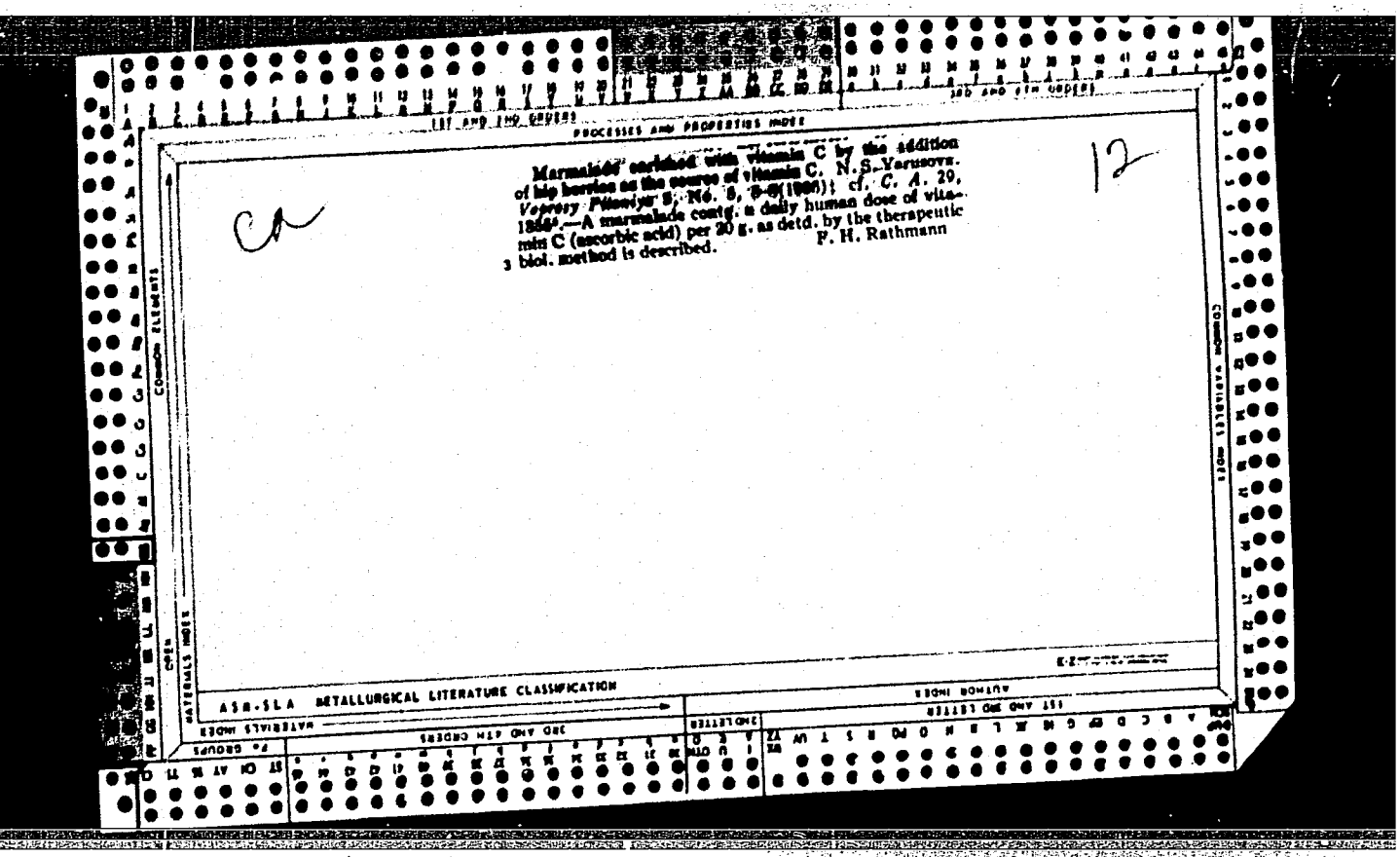
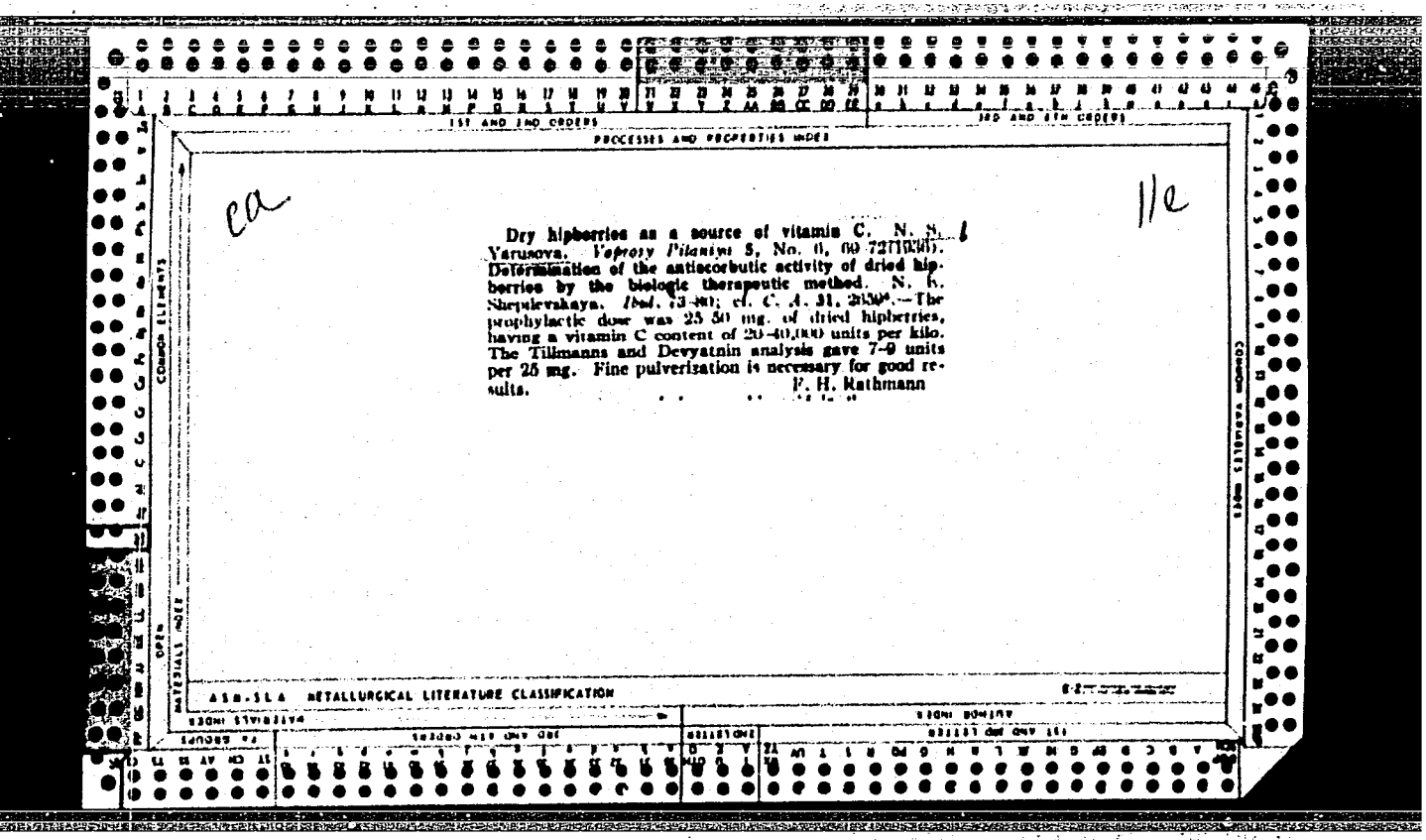
Chemical determination of vitamin C content. N. S. Yarusova and N. L. Tomashevskaya. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 5, No. 4, 79–84(1936).—The details of the Tillmans method (*C. A.* 27, 4833) and its modifications were studied. The 5% AcOH ext. of C is stable for an hr. at least but after pptn. by $CaCO_3$ and $Pb(OAc)_2$ it is unstable, especially in the presence of O_2. The modifications of Devyatnin and Doroshenko (*C. A.* 29, 8041) are held to be much more satisfactory for dried products or products contg. a large amt. of sugar. P. H. Rathmann





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Dry hipberries as a source of vitamin C. N. S. Yarusova. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 5, No. 6, 69-72(1936). Determination of the antiscorbutic activity of dried hipberries by the biologic therapeutic method. N. S. Shepulevskaya. *Ibid.* 73-80; cf. C. A. 31, 2530⁸.—The prophylactic dose was 25-50 mg. of dried hipberries, having a vitamin C content of 20-40,000 units per kilo. The Tillmanns and Devyatnin analysis gave 7-9 units per 25 mg. Fine pulverization is necessary for good results. F. H. Rathmann

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